The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,587—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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First insertion .... 3 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our resent ordinary rates.

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8 Lines and under—
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Third do. 2 8
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A ines. but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

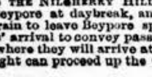
Price per Copy.............. As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINSURA" 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 16th August, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUTTIALLA," 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 12th August, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BAHREIN, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "VINGORLA," 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 15th August, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2,639 Tons, and PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage .... Rs. 800
Second Class passage ...... „ 356

The Chyebassa and Patna are due in London on 26th September and 4th October respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

The S.S. Chyebassa carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

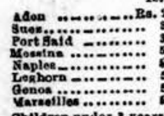
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wine.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		60	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be earnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second as accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

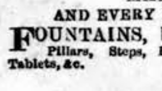
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GEONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 30th August.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1879.

MARBLE AND MARBLE WORKS AND EVERY KIND OF STONE WORKS.

FOUNTAINS, Bathing Tubs, Flower Vases Pillars, Steps, Flooring Slabs, Monuments, Tombs Tablets, &c.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
8, Apollo Pier, Bombay.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER :—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel 25 lbs. each.		
FF	11-8	do	do.
FFF	12	do	do.
F	1 lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.	
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
F	½ do	10	do.
FF	do	10	do.
FFF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

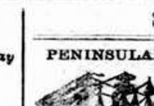
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations [illegible] Indian Bazars.

ESUFA[illegible]LA,
No. 3, P[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	15th Aug.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
—	BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(s)	POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(s)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	18th Aug.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3633	540	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. RYDAL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances	In 1870	£139,808
	„ 1873	£295,149
	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICES.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR AUGUST 1879.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi. Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other ines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
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Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay	Thacker, & Co. ; Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bunder ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Watson's Esplanade Hotel ; Treacher & Co. ; Badham & Co. ; Asquith and Lord ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul	Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
[illegible]bbulpore	Kellner & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill ; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co. ; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road ; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund	"Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad	Refreshment Room
Secunderabad	Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.........MR. C. S. NAZIR.

THE NEW THEATRE on the Esplanade will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS,

(Available Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations.)

Stage Box to hold 6	Rs. 680
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)	„ 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)	„ 480
Orchestra Stall	„ 100

There will be six performances per week, and Boxes and Stalls available for every representation throughout the season, except on Benefit Nights, can be secured at double the above rates.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy and Co.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, Captain J. VERRIL, will sail for DUNKIRK on WEDNESDAY FORENOON, the 13th instant.

Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 10 a.m.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th August 1879.

NOTICE.—MORESHWAR LAKSHMANJEE has REMOVED his OFFICE to No. 34, MEADOW STREET.

WANTED, TWO EXPERIENCED NATIVE MECHANICS, being well conversant in English, to accompany an Engineer up-country for a certain period. Liberal salaries to really able men. Apply with testimonials to K., care of this paper.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

THE ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING and the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here at 3 p.m. THIS DAY (TUESDAY), 12th instant.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th August 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION,
And
In the MATTER of the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of the above Mills is POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 13th day of October next.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors to Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the GUNESH CHATURTHI HOLIDAY on THURSDAY, the 21st August :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
F. R. THOMSON, pro Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 9th August 1879.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.
Per pound box Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Quarts, per dozen	38 0
Pints, do.	21 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS,

FITTED WITH BRASS EYELETS.

6 feet by 3 feet .... each Rs.	9	0
7 „ 4½ „ .... „ „	14	0
8 „ 5 „ .... „ „	20	0
DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide......per yard „	6	8
Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 ft. each „	22	8

Ten per cent. Discount for Cash.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, ND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Balwunt Kristnajee Nandookar—

B K N | 120-1—2 cases perfumery and millinery ex Thibet.
On account and risk of Essa Jumall,
E J | 89—1 case Purses ex Mirsapore.
On account and risk of Abdoolally Dawood Khan.
A D—1-3—3 cases Hardware, clocks, &c, ex European.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF DAMAGED PAPER.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at their Auction room at Forbes Street, at 1 p.m., on account and at the risk of the underwriter, the following cases paper, more or less damaged by salt water :

TT—22 104—83 cases Damaged Papers.
GN—73-74— 2 „ „ „
S
S —158 — 1 „ „ „
GNS
T —1-40 — 40 „

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, by a GENTLEMAN, to BOARD with an English family. Reply to A., *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, HORSE and PHAETON or SOCIABLE. Send particulars to W., *Gazette* Office.

MESSMAN WANTED for the SIND HORSE BRIGADE MESS, JACOBABAD. Apply to MESS SECRETARY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

BISCUITS, in Tins, Re. 1 each ; SUPERFINE FLOUR in Tins, 7 lbs, 14 lbs. and 28 lbs. each, for up-country use. PEARSE, Confectioner, Bombay.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

OF the Company's business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office of the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the INDIAN CLIMATE.

CASH PRICE LIST, MAY 1879.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable ; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires. Thick Quality.	Extra Thick Quality.	Envelopes, box of 125. Oblong.	Square.
Qu[illegible]	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 6	......	Rs. 1 4
P[illegible]	1 2	1 6	Rs. 1 4	......
Alb[illegible]	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 6
Small Octavo	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 8
Large Octavo	2 0	2 4	1 8	1 12
Large Quarto	......	4 8	1 8	1 12

EXTRA-SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN STATIONERY.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong.	Square.
Small Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4
Large Octavo	1 4	1 4	1 8
Large Quarto	2 8	1 4	1 8

PRINCE OF WALES' STATIONERY.

A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong.
Medium Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2
Medium Quarto	3 0	1 2

VELLUM WOVE BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 4-0.

TREACHER'S NEW OVERLAND ALDINE BANK STATIONERY.

Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage. Wrappers surmounted by the Arms of the City of Bombay.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong.
Large Octavo	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 2
Large Quarto	2 4	1 2

IMPERIAL TREASURY REPP STATIONERY.

In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	„ 2 0

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REPP STATIONERY.

Cream laid, of double thick quality.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	„ 2 0

RIBBON REPPED PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Small Octavo, Box containing 2 Quires Paper and 50 Envelopes.............. Rs. 2 4

THE NEW JAPANESQUE STATIONERY.

The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers,

Small Octavo, box containing 2 quires paper and 50 envelopes.............. Rs. 3 0

PAPIER DE LUXE.

A combined Note Paper and Envelopes,

Albert, Box containing 50 Sheets.............. Rs. 2 4

CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality, at reasonable prices.

Paper, Packet of 5 Quires.		Envelopes, box of 100.	
Ladies' Size	Rs. 0 14	Oblong......Rs. 0 12	Square......Rs. 0 14
Gentlemen's Size	Rs. 1 2	„ 0 14	„ 1 0

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Sample Books of Stationery for actual reference as to quality and style are furnished to Mofussil Constituents upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

STATIONERY.

HALF TOLA NOTE PAPER small 8vo. cream laid, 1 sheet and 1 envelope weighing under Half Tola (half anna postage). Per quire packet ...Rs.	1	4
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1	4
THACKER'S EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., 1 sheet and 1 envelope under Half Tola, 3½ sheets and envelope under half oz ......per 5 quire packet	1	8
Envelopes to match.............. per box of 100	1	8
WATERLINED OVERLAND NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., cream, blue, violet, or chamois *per packet*..............	1	6
Envelopes to match.............. per box of 100	1	6
OVERLAND LETTER PAPER, large 4to., water-lined, cream or blue.............. *per packet*	2	12
WHATMAN'S HAND-MADE WOVE BANK POST, cream or blue, large 8vo.......... *per packet*	2	8
Ditto large quarto.............. *per packet*	5	0
Envelopes to match either of above.......... per 100	2	4
BARONIAL NOTE PAPER, cream laid, treble thick, finest quality—		
Large 8vo.............. per 5 quire packet	2	12
Post 8vo	2	8
"Albert" or Invitation Note	2	0
"Queen's," a still smaller size..............	1	12
Baronial Letter Paper, Quarto..............	4	8
Envelopes to match the above, *Square*—		
Half large 8vo, ... per box of 100	2	8
Half Post 8vo, ... do.	2	0
Half Albert .... do.	1	12
Half Queen's .... do.	1	8
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM WOVE, double thick—		
Large 8vo .... per box of 5 quires	2	12
Post 8vo.............. ditto	2	4
Envelopes to match, *oblong*, for large 8vo.. per box of 125..............	2	12
Ditto for Post 8vo..............	2	8
WATERLOW'S Large 8vo. Cream-laid Note, highly glazed, extra finish.......... per 5 quire packet.	2	12
Superfine Ivory Note, thick Cream-laid Satin—Post 8vo. size.............. per quarter ream	1	8
Envelopes to match square.............. per hundred	1	8
Extra Satin Repp Note Paper—		
Large 8vo, *cream or celestial blue* ..per 5 quire box	3	0
Square envelopes to match.............. per hundred	2	12
Post 8vo, Cream.............. per 5 quire box	2	12
Ditto Oblong, Fawn, Grey, Blue, Pink, Primrose.............. per 5 quire box	2	12
Square envelopes to match .... per hundred	2	4
Post 8vo. Albert Size, Oblong, any of the above colours, ... per 5 quire box	2	4
Envelopes to match all the above.......... per hundred	2	0

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Mourning Note Papers, with Narrow, Middle, Broad, Extra-broad and Double-broad borders :—		
Overland Cream linear .... per quarter ream	2	8
Envelopes to match, *oblong*.............. per hundred	2	8
Thick Cream-laid, for local correspondence :—		
Post Octavo Note Paper.............. per quarter ream	2	8
Albert do. .... ditto	2	4
Envelopes to match, square :—		
Half Post Octavo .... per hundred	2	8
Half Albert.............. ditto	2	4
New Half Tola Note Paper for Inland correspondence, with Narrow, Middle, Broad, and Extra Broad border .... per quarter ream	1	12
Envelopes to match, square.............. per hundred	1	12

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY.

Cream Wove Note Paper, large 8vo .... per ream	3	8
Envelopes to match.............. per thousand	7	0
Cream-laid large 8vo., Note Paper, better quality than above .... per ream	5	0
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Envelopes to match.............. per thousand	10	0

Cream-laid, large 8vo., Note Paper, treble extra, very superior quality.............. per ream Rs.	10	0
Envelopes to match.............. per hundred	2	8
Do. .... per thousand	20	0
Official Envelopes of Glazed Buff Colored Paper, different sizes *from* .... per hundred	1	8
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Cloth Lined Envelopes, 7 × 4½ .... ditto	3	0
Buff Opaque Envelopes, 5¾ × 3½—		
Per 1,000	4	0
Per 5,000	17	8
Per 10,000	30	0

FOOLSCAP PAPER, &c.

French Foolscap, a thin white paper, for rough office use, weight 8 lbs.............. per quire	0	6
per ream	5	0
Official Foolscap, Hollingworth's Turkey Mill, creamlaid, 13 lbs .... per quire	0	12
per ream	12	8
Official Foolscap, Blue-laid 12 lbs.............. per quire	0	12
per ream	11	8
Cream-laid Foolscap, ruled with faint blue Lines.............. per quire	0	12
per ream	12	8
Ditto ruled with Money Columns for Single or Double Cash.............. per quire	0	12
per ream	12	4
Hand-made Foolscap, weight 15 lbs.......... per quire	1	8
per ream	22	4

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

Official Envelopes, blue or white, to open at end, bag shape :—		
No. 5, 9 by 4 inches.............. per hundred	2	8
No. 7, 11 by 4½ do.............. ditto	3	8
Official Cloth lined Envelopes, blue or white, to open at end, 10½ by 4½.............. per hundred	8	8
Official Cloth lined Envelopes, blue or white, to open at end, 11 by 5.............. per hundred	9	8

BLOTTING PAPERS.

Blotting Paper, white, red, blue, or buff, weight 38 lbs.............. per quire	1	8
per ream	26	0

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Small Octavo Books, with marble paper covers, containing 24 pages, ruled plain or for accounts .... each	0	8
Quarto Books, with marble paper covers, 88 pages, ruled plain or for accounts.............. each	0	12
Foolscap size, ditto ditto ditto „	1	4
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1½ quire demy quarto.............. each	3	8
2 quires ditto .... „	4	8
Foolscap Books, half-bound in basil, stiff, strong binding, ruled plain or for account :—		
2 quires.............. each	3	8
3 ditto .... „	4	8
4 ditto .... „	5	8
5 ditto .... „	6	8
Small Octavo Books, 6 by 4, bound limp morocco, about 100 pages, ruled blue lines..............	1	4
Octavo Books, 7 by 5 do. do. 260 pages	2	0
Ditto large Octavo, 8 by 5, about 150 pages..............	2	0
Ditto 7 by 4½, ledger-ruled with heading, gilt tooled and labelled "Cash Book"..............	2	0
Quarto Books, limp morocco binding, ruled blue lines	3	0
Ditto ditto with cash ruling..............	3	0
Private Manuscript Books, post octavo, stiff roan binding, with spring lock and duplicate keys, ruled faint only	4	12
Ditto ditto ledger ruled for private accounts ...	4	12
Ditto ditto Post Quarto, ruled plain or for private accounts, with lock and keys	6	12

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ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
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AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

A MENIST.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favorably known throughout the world, is at present on a Professional visit in Bombay.

The eye is the most delicate organ of sense and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids, which, under certain circumstances and at certain ages, are found to be indispensable to comfort.

Inferior Spectacles may be obtained for half the price of Mr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money, at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very doubtful one.

In Mr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural crystal or pebble, which is infinitely better for the eye than any artificial glass, but cuts the lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker.

His frames too are all the result of years of patient study and gradual improvement.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles, is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance, according to the particular defect of sight being treated. Ill-made and loosely-jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes. For this reason Mr. Menist makes his frame of gold and silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper without being liable to oxydise in use. The frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful, if there would be any economy in steel, as it corrodes so quickly, and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight, caused by its getting out of shape. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark which will not wash out.

The most important point of all is to have the eye exactly suited, for which purpose a personal interview is very desirable, as there are a number of indications which a practised optician would note, but which cannot be conveyed here.

It should be understood that the eye itself is a sort of telescopic instrument, its lens being controlled by certain muscles, which raise or depress it, in order to bring nearer or more distant objects into focus. This is an involuntary, spontaneous or unconscious process, but none the less involves fatigue, pain and injury, where, owing to a structural peculiarity, the effort has to be continuous or prolonged, and there are many cases in which these accommodation muscles are powerless, or rather the lens is incapable of being moved sufficiently for the purpose. In such cases by interposing a convex or concave lens of the required power, the object is thrown on the retina, without making any call on those muscles, thus placing the eye in a complete state of rest. Single eye-glasses should in all cases be avoided.

There is a very common popular belief that it is wise to put off wearing spectacles, as long as possible, and not to have recourse to them until actually compelled. This is a great fallacy, and the cause of lasting injury to the sight in numberless cases. People will pooh-pooh the suggestion that they would be the better for spectacles, assuring you that their sight is if anything stronger and better than ever, and instancing in proof that they can read their newspaper easily two feet off, but a proper understanding of the subject would make them aware that this very circumstance indicates presbyopia—that is, if they had been accustomed to read at the ordinary distance of twelve or fourteen inches, and can now see equally well by holding the paper further off, but only with an effort at the old and shorter distance.

Pamphlets containing testimonials may be obtained on application.

Extract from the *Ceylon Observer*, 21 June, 1879.—A local correspondent, writing yesterday, says :—Who would not wish to possess a clear sight, and who would, if possessed of the wherewithal, scruple to pay for a pair of spectacles that would restore the fading sight once again to its pristine state ? I had been a sufferer from my youth and always trusted that my eyesight would improve as I grew in age ; but, I was sadly mistaken, and I write this with the hope that it may attract the attention of my fellow sufferers, who, probably, like myself, are hoping against hope. I have tried in vain to secure a pair of spectacles to suit my eyes, and while brooding over my fate, I was lucky enough to find in your widely circulated journal the advertisement of Mr. Menist, and to him I went, my vision being then very much impaired. He treated me very courteously, and after a careful examination, fitted me with a pair of spectacles, for which I would have given him all I possessed in this transitory world. I can now see, thanks to Mr. Menist, the minutest object very distinctly. I would advise those affected in sight to go to Mr. Menist before his approaching departure, and purchase his spectacles. I must bear my humble testimony to the soothing effect and excellence of his glasses.

Testimonial from the Honorable C. J. Irving, Lieutenant-Governor of Penang, S. S.

Penang, 17th March 1879.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the benefit which I have derived from the use of the glasses with which you have recently supplied me.

My sight is peculiar, one eye having been always short-sighted, while the other has of late years become far-sighted. The growing difference of focus between the two eyes had begun to cause me great discomfort, and I believe that the effort which had become a conscious one of trying to look at objects, according as they were close at hand or far off, with the near-sighted or the far-sighted eye exclusively, was beginning to occasion some serious mischief.

The glasses you have supplied me with have been most successful in aiding my sight, and the pain in my eyes which I was suffering from, is, I think, already sensibly diminished.

The "reading glasses," which by the use of a convex and a concave lens, equalize exactly the focus of the two eyes, I use for reading only. If you could have supplied me with a similar pair cut square at the top of the lenses, so as to make it easy to see over them, I believe that I should have used them with great comfort, for walking also, as it is I find that I write more comfortably (as much so indeed as one need desire) in the other pair the "walking" glasses in which the far-sighted eye is treated with a mere flat glass, and the near-sighted eye, with a concave lens of moderate power. These glasses I use habitually with a sensation of relief, which makes me, I believe, realize for the first time the full extent of the discomfort which I had previously been experiencing.—I remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. J. IRVING.

To A. Menist, Esq.

Mr. M. has a large assortment of 12 lens Binoculars in Aluminium, and other expensive mountings.

Aneroid Barometers, measuring ft. 15,000 and ft. 20,000.

MR. M. MAY BE CONSULTED AT DEAN LANE, HUMMUM STREET.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.

LADIES' FANCY BALL COSTUMES MADE TO ORDER AT ALL PRICES.

Fancy Materials, Beads, Flowers' Feathers, Ornaments, Laces, Braids, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, &c., &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FANCY PLATES.

6, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

80 YEARS unparalleled success have proved that ROWLAND'S TOILET ARTICLES are the best and purest ever made ; they contain no lead, mineral or poisonous ingredients, of which nearly all other hair restorers, cosmetics and powders are composed, and which are therefore most dangerous compounds.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL strengthens the hair, eradicates scurf, etc., and is especially adapted for children's use.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR eradicates cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, freckles, sunburn etc. and produces a beautiful complexion.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO whitens the teeth and prevents decay.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA is a new and harmless Toilet Powder.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE for dyeing red or grey hair to brown or black. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for Rowland's Articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

THE ONLY GENUINE.
Wholesale and retail Agents.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, RUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, " I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond, at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,

[illegible]ents—Treacher & Co. ; Kemp & Co. ; Rogers & Co. ; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firm in India.

NOTICES.

BRITANNIA HOME AND COLONIAL FIRE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICE, 429, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
CAPITAL, HALF A MILLION STERLING.

INSURANCES against loss or damage by Fire effected upon every description of property at lowest rates of premium corresponding to the risk

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN, Agent, Bombay.

APOLLO PIER HOTEL, FORT.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor of the late "Malabar Hotel," begs to inform those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised it, that he has REMOVED into more convenient premises which possess every advantage, being more central, close to the Apollo Pier, with fine view of the Harbour.

Punkas and Baths in all the Rooms, which are large, airy well furnished and clean,

The Proprietor trusts the same liberal support will be accorded to him as heretofore.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-4

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

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SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.	LEAD SINKERS.
CLEARING RINGS.	LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
DISGORGERS.	PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
FLIES, Artificial.	REELS with secret checks.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.	RINGS and KEEPERS.
GAFF HOOKS.	RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.	SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.	SILK for binding and mounting.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.	SPOON BAITS.
GUT TRACES, single and double.	SWIVELS, assorted.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.	
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.	

Detailed Price Lists upon application,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LATEST TRIUMPH, WHEELER AND WILSON,

HAVE BEEN AWARDED
THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE
FOR THE HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THEIR
SEWING MACHINES,
AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

THIS GRAND PRIZE is not to be Confounded with the second or *inferior prizes of Gold Medals.* 150 Grand Prizes were fixed as the highest prizes for the greatest perfection in several branches of Art. Only one such Grand Prize was reserved for Sewing Machines, which was won by Wheeler and Wilson's World Renowned Machines. 2,600, Gold Medals or secondary or inferior prizes were fixed for lower perfection in the various departments of Art, and 5 or 6 of such inferior or secondary prizes were given to a few other sewing machines.

Hand and Threadle Machines. Price, Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

Note.—No sewing machine has approached in highest excellence to Wheeler and Wilson's in all the exhibitions of the World.

Apply for proofs.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
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THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
FOR
DESTROYING RATS,
RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co., PARIS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS for Morning Dresses, Walking and Badminton Costumes, Visiting, Afternoon Dinner and Evening Dresses, executed in the LATEST FRENCH FASHION BY EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN DRESS-MAKERS.

MOURNING OUTFITS completed at the shortest notice.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX At all Prices.

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Orders for Hats and Bonnets to suit all Dresses.

TERAI HATS and TRAVELLING HATS.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
SILK MERCERS, LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c. &c, &c.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been Demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines [illegible] day becoming more and more valuable as means of [illegible] the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be Printed at the "Bombay Gazette Press."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 11TH AUGUST 1879.

THERE is nothing new in Reuter's closing telegrams of Saturday, the various movements reported having already been noticed in our Saturday's issue.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	16,66,524
Do. Branches	Inc.	,,	1,13,546
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	10,51,191
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	21,569
Cash Credits	Dec.	,,	67,067
Loans	Inc.	,,	9,33,563
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	2,54,615
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	2,52,552
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	3,95,894

The decrease in the Cash Balance is again owing to withdrawals on Government account, trade requirements being slightly diminished so that the return, so far as it goes, is in favour of easier money. The Bank may possibly retain their present nominal rates for accommodation yet a while, but in the open market money is obtainable at 3 per cent., with only a limited demand at that.

EXCHANGE.—Nothing new has come to hand since Saturday respecting the position of Silver as reported by our London correspondent, but the market to-day has been firm and advices from Calcutta show a like tendency. Only a very limited business has been done and rates are practically unchanged. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7⅞d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 8 1-16 to ⅛d.	,,
Credits, 6 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8⅛.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	...2·12	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is quoted at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, for 60 days' sight ⅛ to ⅝ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with little doing. Fours are quiet at Rs. 94⅞; Fours-and-a-half firm at Rs. 101⅞ to ⅞.

The SHARE MARKET is dull with few transactions passing. Bank of Bombays are unchanged at Rs. 663¾. Press shares are dull and in Berars and Mofussils a decline of Rs. 10 must be quoted. Colaba Land Co.'s shares are Rs. 20 lower, but Mangaon are Rs. 15 lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet. Bhavnagar Mills are quoted Rs. 100 and Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 10 lower, but Madras United have advanced Rs. 40 per share. The sale by auction of the Albert Mills advertised for to-morrow has, we hear, been postponed for two months.

COTTON is quiet, but the tenor of the Liverpool telegrams import a steadier feeling to the market and prices are unchanged. Nothing has been done for export to-day, but a few small purchases are again reported for the local mills. We quote :—

Good Omra	(nominal)...Rs. 215	per candy f. p
F. G. F. do	... ,, 210	,,
G. F. do	... ,, 205	,,
Good Dhollera	(nominal). ,, 218	,,
F. G. F. do	... ,, 213	,,
G. F. do	... ,, 206	,,

SEEDS continue firm at previous prices owing to the limited supplies available.

FREIGHTS have not altered in any way. For Liverpool by steam 23s. 9d. is still the quotation, and by sail 20s. per ton. For Genoa and Marseilles we quote 27s. 6d. payable here.

PIECE GOODS are a shade steadier and rather more business is doing, both on the spot and to arrive. Prices are no higher, but the tendency is undoubtely in that direction and holders are very firm.

COALS cannot be quoted at any alteration, but the feeling on the spot is still steadier. The sale is reported of a part cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley ex s. s. Rydal Hall at Rs. 18¼ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	123
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	663¾
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	108

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	650
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	960
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	19 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	570
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	600	all	60 p.s.	435
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	25
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	22
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,380	all	50 do	250
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	825
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	170
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	*25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co	2,250	415	all	do	nominal
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	do	nominal
Broach Mills	..	..	..	—	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	nominal
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	do	nominal
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	nominal
Neriad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	nominal
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	nominal
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	nominal

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 9th August as compared with the statement issued on the 2nd August :—

LIABILITIES.	2nd Aug. Rs.	9th Aug. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	84,29,872	67,63,348
Do do. at Branches	19,06,453	20,19,999
Other Deposits	1,37,65,806	1,48,16,997
Post Bills	8,486	10,175
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,08,549	3,91,500
	3,67,19,166	3,62,02,019
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	41,16,447	41,38,016
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,12,974	16,45,957
Loans, on Security of do.	64,92,735	74,26,298
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,840	3,711
Bills Discounted	87,49,937	8,49,5,322
Stamps	2,914	2,892
Dead Stock Rs. 5,43,540 Amount applied in reduction 2,05,000	3,38,540	3,38,540
Bullion	......	......
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,76,427	3,23,875
Cash and Currency Notes	1,47,23,352	1,38,27,458
	3,67,19,166	3,62,02,019

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRITISH SIERRA MADRONA, 1,429 tons, Commander P. Murdock, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE SHIP COUNTRY OF FORFAR, 996 tons, Captain J. D. Strank, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst from Greenock (12th May) with a cargo of 1,463 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE HALL LINE S. S. RYDAL HALL, 1,737 tons, Captain O. Lloyd, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Liverpool (July 17th), Col Lucas, and one ayah, and the following cargo :—815 tons coals, 9,988 bars and 1,694 bundles iron, 835 cases piece goods, 90 cases brass, 70 bales twist, 2,826 cases iron hoops, 6 packages ironware, 763 packages iron, 454 cases soap, 45 packages earthenware, 2 packages glassware, 50 cases and 1,467 cakes copper, 34 packages ginger ale, 100 casks sulphate of copper, 182 kegs nails, 20 cases slates, 34 packages color and paint, 10 packages oil, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. CHINSURA, 1,309 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut A. Banon, Mr. O'Shea, one second class, and 23 deck. The same Co's s. s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mr. F. Edward, and 7 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Rydall Hall (s)	Lloyd	Liverpool, July 17.
	County of Forfar	Strank	Greenock, May 12.
10	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, July 19.
11	Vingorla (s)	Magenis	Kurrachee, Aug 8.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Ship Sierra Madrona, Murdock, for Chittagong.

Steamer Bangalore, for Aden and Suez began to load yesterday

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
9	Meinam, s	......	Galle and Pondy.
	Madura, s	......	Bombay.
	Khandalla, s	......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
8	Duke of Sutherland s	......	Calcutta.
9	Himalaya, s	......	Rangoon.
	Meinam f s	......	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Khandalla, from Calcutta, to-day :—From Bimlipatam—Rev W S Trotman, From Coconada—Mr and Mrs Millett Mrs Montburn, and 2 children.

Per French Mail Steamer Meinam, this morning :—From Pondichery—Capt Golder.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Himalaya for Rangoon and Northern Ports, to-day :—For Vizagapatam—Lieut Brindley. For Rangoon—Mr Thompson.

Per French Mail Steamer Meinam, from Madras, this evening :—To Calcutta—Very Rev De Castro and Rev Munis.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—200 pieces and 76 bundles iron gas tubes, Ramaljee Ebrahim Cureem; 6 casks glassware, Ardeshir Burzorjee and Co; 50 drums linseed oil, Adomjee Jewanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Surat s—7 cases toilet-powder, Wallace and Co; 11 cases glassware, Somjee Parpia; 15 casks pale ale, Wm Watson and Co; 25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Callirhoe s—4,878 bars and 879 bundles iron, Hugh D. Fisher and Co.

Childers—3,673 bars and 1,285 bundles iron, Hugh D Fisher and Co.

Elgin s—3,249 casks hard spelter, Hugh D Fisher and Co; 76 casks beer, Jamsetjee Framjee; 250 kegs red-lead, Jairam Godhoo.

Dumphail Castle s—50 cases matches, J M Moolla; 108 cases oilmanstore, 1 case cheese, and 10 cases medicine, Goolam ally Jewanjee and Co; 200 casks cement, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

British Sovereign s—30 casks lamp black and 31 casks whiting and 150 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co; 55 drums linseed oil, Dossabhoy Sullemanjee.

Escurial s—84 cases medicine and 3 puncheons whiskey, Treacher and Co.

Dewa Gungadhur s—499 cases window glass, Hassamally Lallmeya.

Ellen Bates s—100 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

Bangalore s—4 cases printed books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—50 cases brandy D N Batha and Co.

Manilla s—50 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee; 25 cases brandy D P Batha and Co; 12 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—3,500 bundles coir-yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co.

Surat s—3 bales wool, Nenseybhoy Gangjee; 4 bales wool, Alimahomed Hassum.

Italia s—550 bags linseed, Peel, Cassels and Co; 151 bales wool, Gouldass Toolsidass; 53 bales cotton, Gangjee Nurput; 20 Hhds castor-oil, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 30 bales cotton, Passoo Nurpall.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—452 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—200 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—172 bales cotton, 161 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 283 bales cotton, and 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 60 bales twist, Luthabhoy Chuttoo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 5.

Dunn, Bt Major, 89th Regt, from leave, from England.

AUGUST 9.

Lucas, Col, B A, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 8.

Cockell, Surg Major, on leave, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, August 5.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

78th Highlanders—Lieut W B M'Dougall to be Instructor of Musketry.

33rd N I—Lieut Col T W Rutherfurd, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, Major S C MacTier, Wing Commander to officiate as 2nd in Command. Captain J G Kelly, Wing Officer and Quarter Master to officiate as Wing Commander.

43rd N I—Colonel A Tulloch, 2nd in command 43rd N I and Officiating Commandant 33rd N I, to officiate as Commandant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

13th Hussars—Lieut W Freeman, to England, for six months.

Royal Artillery—Lieut F C D Cornish, (B Battery 3rd Brigade) to England, to appear before a medical board.

1-3rd Foot—Lieut F M Drury, [Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 38th N I] to Calcutta, till 30th November.

1-14th Foot—2nd Lieut F R P MacAdam, to England, to appear before a medical board.

43rd Foot—Lieut J G S Goff, to England, for six months retirement from the service.

Rifle Brigade, [4th Battalion]—Lieut G S P Hornby, to England, for fifteen months.

9th Bengal Cavalry—Col H L Campbell [Staff Corps] to Naini Tal and hills north of Dehra, from the 21st April to the 15th November, on medical certificate.

16th Bengal Cavalry—Major G C Ross [Staff Corps] to remain at Naini Tal, from the 16th July to the 15th November, on medical certificate.

18th Bengal Cavalry—Major R Wheeler [Staff Corps] to Jalna near Almorah, from the 17th August to the 15th October.

Indian Medical Service—Surgeon Major A McM Paterson, [in medical charge 1st N I] to Murree, from the 6th June to the 30th Sept on medical certificate.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, August 9.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Captain Buller, District Superintendent of Police, Muzaffarnagar, two months' privilege leave.

Mr Clarke, Deputy Collector, Banda, two months' privilege leave.

Mr White, Officiating Joint Magistrate, Bareilly, privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days.

Mr Holderness, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, privilege leave for three months.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N-W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to make the following appointments and postings :—

Mr Reid, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Banda.

Mr Elloy, Head Clerk, Collector's office, Cawnpore, to officiate as a Deputy Collector, and to be posted to the Etawah district.

Mr Steinbelt, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mirzapur, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Mirzapur.

The Hon the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following appointments to the Oudh Judicial Service, and to post the officers to the districts and subdivisions of districts noted opposite their names :—

To be District Judge, 1st Grade, Mr W C Wood, Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade to Fyzabad.

To be District Judge, 2nd grade, Mr H B Harington, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade to Lucknow.

To be District Judge, 3rd grade. Mr F Lincoln (Civil Judge, Lucknow.) to Sitapur. Mr Sayyid Mahmud, Barrister-at-Law to Rae Bareli.

To be Subordinate Judges, 1st grade, Mr A F Millett, Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade to Unao. Mr J T Crawford, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade to Sultanpur. Mr H H Butts, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade to Rae Bareli.

To be Subordinate Judges, 2nd grade, Major J R Marett, Assistant Commissioner 3rd grade, to Bara Banki. Captain W P Harrison, Assistant Commissioner 3rd grade, to Partabgarh. Safdar Husain Khan, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, to Fyzabad.

To be Subordinate Judges, 3rd grade. Mr A G Grote, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade to Gonda. Munshi Najaff Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade to Kheri.

Mr Barry, Officiating Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, to be Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, as a temporary measure.

Surgeon W H Cadge, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Military Department, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, 2nd class, and to be posted to the Bijnor district.

Surgeon S J Thomson, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Military Department, to the civil medical charge of Hardoi.

The services of Mr A Morse, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, were placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, for employment on the Benares Drainage Works.

Mr J A Willmore, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, has reported his return from leave and has taken over charge of the Lucknow Provincial Division.

The Notification transferring Mr Crampton, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, from the Kumaun to the Meerut Provincial Division, is hereby cancelled.

Special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months is granted to Mr Crampton, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), Kumaun Provincial Division.

Mr McDowell, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade Banda district, Allahabad Provincial Division, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr Longmore, Executive Engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), attached to the Lucknow Provincial Division, is transferred to the temporary charge of the Banda district, Allahabad Provincial Division.

RAILWAY BRANCH.

Mr Lloyd, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, has been relieved of his duties and reported his departure to join the Bhopal Railway Survey.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Lieut Creswell, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Narora to the Distributaries Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

Lieut Cibborn, SC, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, to the charge of the Bhongaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

Mr Atkinson, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from 4th to 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, N-W Provinces.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT, W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 11th August, 1879.

No 1 Vol H Pearse is transferred from letter B to letter C Company.

No 2 Serjt A Jervice, letter C Company, having resigned, is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

By Order W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 12.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

For Adjudication of Claims.

In the matter of the Albert Mills Company Ld. in Liquidation.

In the matter of the Albert Manufacturing Company Ld. in Liquidation.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSE.

413-79—J C Cama—Govindjee Kessowjee vs Lukhmidass Nuthoobhoy and others—Tyabjee and S.—Part heard.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

363-79—Jefferson and P—J G Sigg and another vs Manordass Harackchund—Settled.

379-79—Janardhun G—Kisorchund Champalal vs Madhowjee Visram—Bhaishunker and D.

387-79—In person—Amiroodin Mamapro vs Ahmed Sooltan.—Settled.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

99-79—Moreshwar L—Vussonjee Heerjee vs Buchoobai and others—Lynch and T—Part heard.

268-78—Craigie L and O—C A Turner vs Hurruckchund Soorutram—Smith and F—Part heard.

176-78—Hearn, C and L—Dayal Jairaz vs Khatao Ludha and others—Rimington, H and C. To vary Commissioner's report.

122-79—Rimington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.

340-79—In person—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.

36-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie L and O.

271-79—Ardesir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cursetjee Dady—Prescot and W.

657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington H and C.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

166-79—Craigie L and O—Trikum Purshotum vs Kesserbai—Prescot and W.

42-79—Lynch and T—C H Reynolds and another vs. Dhunraj Ghum bhirmul—Khunderao M.

114-79—In person—Hurrivulubdass Hurlochund vs Purmanundass Jewandass.

219-79—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Lutiff vs Ally bin Abdoola.

242-79—Tyabjee and S—Kassinath Trimbuck Telang vs Pandoorung Ellojee—Rimington H and C.

386-79—In person—Bhowan Hurbumb vs Memon Assam Noormohomed and other.

439-79—Smith and F C J Groom and others vs Arthur Oldham.

444-79—Lynch and T—Jemsetjee Pestonjee vs Dossabhoy Jemsetjee Desai and another—J C Cama.

456-79—Jefferson and P—Premjee Tricumdass vs Ookerda Poonsey.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

82-79—M M Munshi—Narayen Assoo vs Jewandass Mooljee and another—Tyabjee and S.

250-78—Hearn, C and L—Nesserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood Bowla—Crawford and B.

260-79—J C Cama—Cursondass Zeenabhoy vs Shaik Essa bin Khelliffa—Macfarlane and G.

240-73—Ardeshir and H—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Madhowdass Goculdass and others—Shapoorjee and T and Prescot and W.

527-78—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Cowasjee Pallonjee and others—Jefferson and P, and Ardaseer and H.

22-79—Shapurjee and T—Lukhmidass Khimjee vs Hurridass Vulubdass—Craigie L and O.

229-79—R Skipsey—Soonabai and another vs Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwala—Smith and F—Settled.

89-79—Khunderao M—W Loudon vs Nanabhoy Jamsetjee—A F Turner.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

306-79—Moreshwar L—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy vs Patel Aba Oosman—In person—Part heard.

332-79—In person (a pauper), Ruckma vs Suckoobai—Bhaishunker and D

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon ... 18th, 1h. 1·8m A. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August. Tues. 12	English Mail expected.	5 43	6 28	7 20 m / 5 55 a	0 9 m / ..
Wed. 13	......	5 42	6 27	8 35 m / 7 38 a	1 0 m / 2 24 a
Th. 14	......	5 42	6 27	9 30 m / 8 55 a	2 16 m / 3 30 a
Fri. 15	......	5 42	6 26	10 11 m / 9 50 a	3 16 m / 4 15 a
Sat. 16	......	5 43	6 25	10 44 m / 10 34 a	4 3 m / 4 49 a
Sun. 17	10 Sunday after Trinity	5 43	6 25	11 15 m / 11 17 a	4 46 m / 5 23 a
Mon. 18	......	5 43	6 24	11 44 m / 11 55 a	5 23 m / 6 13 a

IT has come under the notice of Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist-Optician, during his short stay in Bombay, that SEVERAL PERSONS having consulted an eminent Oculist, and obtained from him the number the Eyesight required for Spectacles, have been SUPPLIED with ENTIRELY DIFFERENT NUMBERS which has caused injury to the Eyesight, therefore it is absolutely NECESSARY for those who require artificial assistance for the sight to OBTAIN their SPECTACLES from a PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, who does not trust to the numbers on the Spectacles.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family: Standards 1—8 in the Boys' School, 1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DUNNETT—August 10, at the Fort, the wife of A. B. Dunnett, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MORRIS—August 5th, at Kursiong, the wife of Dr. A. B. Morris, of a son.

DEATHS.

GOULDING—August 3rd, at Simla, Elizabeth, relict of James Goulding, aged 60 years.

PAYNE—July 30th, at Dholopore, Mildred Charlotte, eldest child of Claude and Mary Payne, aged 3 years 18 days. Also on the 4th instant, their youngest child, Kathleen Mary, aged 8 months.

SMITH—August 3rd, at Coconada, of cholera, Sidney Macdonald, son of Reverend Clement Smith, Chaplain, aged 5 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittance, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1879.

THERE is no doubt that the greatest Anglo-Indian grievance of modern times is represented by the rupee down in value to one shilling and sixpence or thereabouts, with a good prospect of its going still lower. People who are very hazy about the *pros* and *cons* of that most hazy subject—Indian finance—freely grasp the fact that the rupee at the above figure is an evil of the deepest dye, and one that requires immediate remedying. Where that remedy is to be found is quite another question; but, anyhow, all agree that something must be done or somebody must suffer for it. If no other way out of the difficulty can be found, then it is often said let the poor ryot or the fat bunia stump up, but Anglo-Indians should not consent to go on seeing themselves mulcted of one-fourth of their yearly stipend, and all for nothing. From the Government—which is the largest remitter of all—down to the latest imported subaltern, who has to send to England the amount of an English tailor's unpaid bill, there is the same universal growl. The rupee at its present value is nothing more or less than a vile injustice and a gigantic swindle. Even the most sedate of individuals become excited when they dwell upon this subject. They compare their English dreams of ten rupees being equivalent to a sovereign—those dreams that first inveigled them to come to this country at all, and indignantly point to the existing reality of one shilling and sixpence. It cannot be wondered at that, with a state of feeling abroad in the land such as we have indicated, if financial nostrums of the "Certain system," "Gold for India," "The Exchange Question solved" order have been produced in scores. Some people are convinced that the exchange banks are at the bottom of it all, and when they have to pay Rs. 120 for a ten-pound bank bill on England, they break out into revilings of the grasping extortion of the bank agents in Bombay, who have combined together to rob the community at large. Everybody, in short, seems to have something to say about the grievance, and apparently everybody is convinced that he knows of a cure. They had the same idea the other day at Simla, and went the length of sending home a scheme for the consideration of the Home Government, which "provided a remedy for the increasing loss in "exchange by a change in the currency law." That scheme, as we know, was providentially smothered in England, and was not even allowed to come to the light of day at all. Now, however, no less a personage than Mr. Robert Lowe, M.P., has come forward with a series of somewhat misty suggestions, the nature of which, it is evident, he could not possibly have understood himself, has strung them together, printed them, and sent them forth to the world under the heading of "A simple "way out of the Indian Difficulty." Mr. Lowe thinks that India must follow the example of England and Germany and adopt a gold currency. Admitting, however, that there is the insuperable objection in the way,—that India is not rich enough to purchase right off the hundred or so of millions of gold required—he reminds us that there is another material which will do just as well as gold, but which is immeasurably cheaper. That material is—paper. Says Mr. Lowe :—"Everyone is aware that "pieces of stamped paper, if made by law legal "tender, circulate just as freely as gold;" and, again, he announces that "in order to enjoy the "full benefits of a gold currency, there is no "necessity that I can see to coin a single "ounce of gold." Mr. Lowe does not explain how he is to provide that reserve of gold which less enlightened financiers have hitherto been under the delusion of believing should always be at the back of a paper currency; he does not say how the "promise to pay," which the pieces of paper he describes generally bear on their face is to be fulfilled; he leaves that question to be answered by some "expert in Indian "finance." We are positively stating the sober truth, although it may seem incredible that a leading English statesman could be found to advance such nonsense—a statesman, too, that has generally possessed the reputation of being particularly cute, and who has often been represented by *Punch* as proficient in applying the wiles and science of the "Artful Dodger" to affairs of State. But here are Mr. Lowe's own words :—"If any one asks me by what steps and "proceedings I should propose to give effect to "these principles, I frankly confess that I am "unable to answer, nor do I think that the "solid truth which I believe is contained in "these suggestions, should be regarded with less "attention, because I am not presumptuous "enough to enter into details which can only be "satisfactorily answered by an expert in Indian "finance." The gentleman who might undertake to explain the details in question would require to be very expert indeed; so much so that we doubt whether anybody sufficiently educated upon the subject—educated up to Mr. Lowe's standard—can be found. If Mr. Lowe himself was "unable to answer" his own questions, we suspect nobody else will be found equal to the task, and that is all that can be said about it.

We, however, more particularly wish to draw attention to the fact which the special telegram received from our London correspondent has now placed beyond all question—the fact that Germany, having formerly possessed a silver currency, in attempting to change it into a golden one has found that in doing so she was committing a serious mistake, and was laying herself open to grave complications and a heavy loss; so that she has not only been forced to pause in the course she was pursuing, but is actually preparing to take steps to reverse the policy she had adopted. This practically is what the proposal that has been made to America comes to, and it seems to us that the story possesses a lesson that should not be lost upon that host of writers in India and in England who would hound on the Government of this country to follow the path which Germany has found beset with so many insurmountable difficulties. The number is legion of those who would support the Indian Government in taking measures to supply this country with a gold currency and a single gold standard. The advocates of that policy are to be found everywhere; they are, we understand, particularly strong among the higher officials of Government itself; and, indeed, the proposals which were the other day submitted by Lord Lytton's administration to the home authorities were based on that policy. We have said above that the proposals in question have not hitherto been allowed to see the light of day, but we learn on good authority that practically they were to the effect that the Indian mints should be closed to the coinage of silver, and that only gold should be received—that is to say, that the rupees now in India would be changed into token money, and gold would become the sole standard. The result of that measure would, of course, have been that silver would have declined in the markets of the world another twenty or thirty per cent. in value if not more, for not only would the Indian demand for the metal have ceased, but that demand would have been transferred to gold, which would accordingly have been unduly forced up in value, so that the gravest financial complications must inevitably have resulted. The undoubted policy for this country to pursue is, therefore, not one that will have the effect of depreciating the value of silver—of which it is estimated the people of India possess some six hundred millions—but rather a policy which will tend to restore the metal to its ancient position in the monetary systems of the nations of the world, and to its ancient fixed price as compared with gold; in short, a policy similar to the one which our London correspondent telegraphs to us Germany, in conjunction with America, now proposes to inaugurate. Th[illegible]uestion which we would submit for the [illegible]tion of our present Viceroy, who [illegible] is said, of marking his tenure of o[illegible]ms in the financial administration [illegible]ntry which are so pressingly necessary. In the Financial Circular of June 16th last, issued by the Indian Government, it was clearly shown that the real incubus which is weighing down the financial position and the financial prospects of this country, is the yearly loss in exchange. That loss at present exceeds three millions sterling, and represents an addition to the debt of this country of over £70,000,000. What would not £70,000,000 do? With that sum it would be possible to cover the country with a net work of railways and canals! Now, what we would suggest is that India might now with great advantage join in supporting Germany and America in the movement in favour of bi-metallism which the former country has instituted. At present India is as strictly mono-metallic in her currency laws as England herself. In 1835 a law was passed by which gold ceased to be legal tender in British India; and in 1852 the Government ceased to accept that metal in payment of revenue and customs dues. That, of course, was a step in the wrong direction, and was a step which might now very well be retraced. Indeed, it not improbably would assist the negotiations now going on between Germany and America very materially if it were known that the Indian Empire would also join in passing a law decreeing both gold and silver as legal tender at the ratio of fifteen and a half to one. That, we submit, is a matter for consideration and worthy of the serious attention of Government, to whose notice we commend it.

THE writer of the communication that will be found in another column, under the heading of "The English in India," we may state is a foreign gentleman who has recently traversed the whole of British India during the course of a tour round the globe. He was provided with letters of introduction to many men of note in this country and so had the opportunity afforded him of observing carefully the prevailing mode of government and the relations that exist between the rulers and the ruled. That opportunity, it will be observed, he made good use of, but he complains of the reticence of Englishmen and their reluctance to communicate their views upon the social and political questions which the presence of the English in India have called up. On the whole, it will be admitted, that the criticisms of the writer are very just. There can be no doubt that now-a-days there is not the same sympathy between Europeans and natives that used to prevail in the old days of "John Company." The causes are numerous and complicated. As our foreign correspondent observes, steam and the Overland Route have had a good deal to do in the change; but perhaps the alteration that has taken place in the actual daily life of the Anglo-Indian of modern days has had more effect in widening the breach between the two races than anything else. Those peculiar social ties, which were formerly as common as they now are rare, went a long way in reconciling the Englishmen in India of the past to his native fellow subjects, who felt also that in those days the sahib was more within reach than he is at present. The offensive manners and forward conceit too often adopted by the educated native of the present day is also responsible for much of the estrangement that is springing up between the two races. The native gentleman of the old school who has not been spoiled by a high class education—of which the letter and not the spirit is too often learned—is still, as a rule, liked and respected by Englishmen; but the typical and conceited snob that not seldom represents the result of a college course, is an individual obnoxious not only to Europeans, but to the greater number of native gentlemen themselves. Our foreign friend thinks that our policy in India should be to give the people at large a greater interest in the stability of the government by placing the Government stocks more within the reach of the smaller capitalists. That is a question that has often been discussed, and that cannot come up for public consideration too frquently, for none can doubt—that in the words of our foreign correspondent—to give the population a pecuniary interest in the stability of the existing government, is to ensure their support. We shall take another opportunity of noticing further the interesting communication referred to, which we in the meantime commend to the perusal of our readers.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, C.S.I., has, we understand, offered to contribute a sum of Rs. 20,000 towards the erection of a medical school at Ahmedabad for the province of Gujarat. Considering that Mr. Byramjee has already given a sum of Rs. 40,000 to a similar institution at Poona bearing his name, this further liberality on his part proves beyond all cavil the benevolence and disinterestedness of his motives. The donation comes with extra grace just now when financial pressure renders it almost impossible for Government to provide the necessary funds for an institution, the necessity for which they are fully alive to. Mr. Byramjee's well-timed philanthropy will enable the authorities, we should think, to carry out the work of the Gujarat Medical College without delay, and so to fairly start an institution which will ultimately prove of immense benefit to the province.

WE understand that on Friday last Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, on behalf of their clients, Messrs. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Setna and others, the executors of Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib, applied to Mr. Justice Green in Chambers and obtained an order attaching the whole of the property settled by Kessowjee Naik in 1866 upon trusts for the benefit of himself and family. It will be remembered that this settlement has often been referred to in the proceedings in connection with Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s affairs. The settlement was made by Kessowjee Naik in 1866, just after the share mania was over and the crash of so many joint stock companies had taken place. At this time Kessowjee Naik was reputed to have been very wealthy and to have placed in trust property of the value of over 12 lakhs. The High Court will, of course, be asked to remove the attachment, and the question will probably be warmly fought out. The point at issue will hinge upon whether the settlement was a valid one or not. The public, and more especially the creditors of the four mills managed by Nursey Kessowjee now in liquidation, the liquidators of which have brought suits against Kessowjee Naik for 27 lakhs or thereabouts, will be much interested in the decision. The latter especially ought to feel themselves beholden to the gentlemen who have now come forward in taking the initiatory steps to ascertain whether the settlement in question can be upset.

THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

THE IMPRESSIONS OF A FOREIGN VISITOR.

THE following translation of a letter, recently addressed to a gentleman in Bombay, will be read with interest :—

Cher Monsieur C. ——You asked me when in Bombay to give you a *résumé* of my general impressions with regard to British India. I shall endeavour to do so, although it may be open to question whether my observations were correct, in so rapid a journey across such a continent. The reticent character of the Englishman adds to the difficulty. He answers your questions briefly, and seldom anticipates them, besides which he has an objection to the expression of general ideas. Thus many new points of view are lost to the enquiring traveller. Nevertheless, here are some impressions which you must take at their value. One cannot but admire England's work in India, a handful of men does not peacefully rule over a conquered country with 200 millions of inhabitants without possessing and exhibiting in action very great and fine qualities of the two races before us—the one cunning intelligent, but enervated by climate and slavery, possesses the qualities and the defects of the weak and of the slave. Patient, subject, cunning, dissimilating, they never allow even their own countrymen to read them through. They bow before the power of England as the populations of Asia and of Africa bowed before the proconsuls and the legions of Rome. The other race, energetic, enterprising, rough at times but just, possesses more than any other European nation the qualities for ruling, and the go-ahead spirit, which are absolutely wanting in the Hindu. The latter people, emerging from the enervating despotism of their own rajahs, could not find rulers more capable of supplying their wants and of elevating them than the English. Although they were drawn to India by their commercial interests, the latter, by a duty that they acknowledge to themselves, feel bound to give back in another form to the country which they rule, an equivalent for the wealth which they derive from it. Besides the peace, order, and justice which it secures the Hindus, Government neglects nothing which may be of use to the country in the way of material and intellectual improvement. Roads, canals, railways, schools, and institutions of every kind are daily established, as far as the resources of the country will allow. The natives are infinitely grateful (to the Government) in that it meddles not with questions purely religious, nor grants to any creed—not even to the Christian—any special protection. Strongly impressed as they are with the idea of liberty, the English, instead of keeping their subjects in a state of bondage, which would often make the government of the country more easy, feel bound to raise the moral standard of the populations committed to their charge, and endeavour to initiate them by degrees to the practice of liberty by granting them privileges which not all European nations enjoy. In spite of all these efforts it appeared strange to me that no bond of sympathy has been created between the English and their subjects. Except in a few rare localities, there is no sign of fusion.

Unhappily the half-caste population is, as frequently is the case, a race that is on the whole inferior to the other two, and cannot supply the link of union between ruler and subject. The barrier erected between the English colonists and the higher Hindu class, by jealousy and regret on the part of the latter at the loss of supremacy, is also increased both by the customs and the religion of the Hindus, which do not facilitate social intercourse, as well as by the wounds to their *amour propre* which the English are not careful enough to spare them. Besides this, the natives feel instinctively that the good done by the English in India is inspired much more either by national and political interest, or by a sense of duty to themselves, than by any sympathy of interest with the conquered race. Thus they share in these improvements without being very grateful for them. They respect and fear the English, in consequence of their religious toleration, of their justice, and of their power, but they do not love them.

England, in dealing with her subjects, does not appear to me in the light of a mother, bringing up her adopted children, and attaching them to herself by affection. I would rather compare her to a guardian who conscientiously manages the property of minors under his charge, and gives them the best education in his power. But there his work ends. He lives another life and in another house. His wards fear him, respect him, obey his orders, and take his rebukes, but one may be sure that no sooner have they attained their majority than they will immediately thank their guardian, and live their own mode of life; whereas a mother's adopted children will continue their relations with her, will be enlightened by her advice, and maintain a sympathetic union the one with the other, as long as they live. I fear that in the future it may happen that England will be separated from her wards as soon as the higher native classes shall have taught themselves, and moreover, accustomed themselves to the work of government. Instead of becoming attached to the English, they will become more and more sullenly hostile. They will think on a certain day that they are able to rule the country. They may not be so, but they will think it; and, should a propitious opportunity offer, they will do what they can to shake off England's rule, to fall perhaps later under a heavier yoke. I fear this may be the case, not only with regard to India, but with regard to other colonies, as has been the case with America. You will say you now avoid committing such mistakes, but to avoid them you will have to change the English nature and national character itself. What, in fact, do we see in the case of individuals? Sons are brought up with the object of being free men, and the result is that no sooner is a son of age, then he considers himself independent, and whatever the respect he may have for his parents, he will object to any intervention on their part which he himself did not ask for, seeking ever to walk by his own unassisted strength. That which takes place among Englishmen, individually, will also happen to the mass. As soon as their colonies have attained their majority, they, greedy of freedom, will emancipate themselves, and at best will retain only a nominal bond with the mother country—a bond of which they will be proud, on condition that it never becomes galling. In France, for instance, the relations between parents and children are in general more intimate; also the authority of parents has a longer duration even after the coming of age. One may also see in the colonies founded of yore by the French, the descendants of the ancient settlers in Louisiana, Canada, and the Mauritius, retaining a feeling of affection for the mother country. You do not see that feeling existing generally in America. Far from it; and when Australia shall have lived for a few years in a state of independence, no one will dream of regretting the ancient order of things. England has a grand *rôle* to play in the world. In subduing or peopling the great continents in succession, she transforms savage or unhappy countries into powerful States, or prosperous regions, by enabling them to wing their own flight in the course of freedom. No sooner has the work been completed in a certain quarter than the activity of the country turns to another point. It can with truth be said that England sows and cultivates outside Europe the seeds of liberty, but I fear that in the future she may have to complain of the ingratitude of those whom she has formed. That remark applies, I think, especially to India, while the separation of India from England will, I think, be accelerated by the consideration that your countrymen at home will care less to retain India than they do to-day. At the present day England is preparing her points of attack on the southern coasts of Africa, and in the course of a century the whole of the southern part of that continent will have probably become a vast English colony, which will absorb the whole attention and the resources of the mother country, and render the latter less sensible to the loss of her eldest daughter. So in our day India has drawn away attention from Canada and Australia. As far as I can judge, it seems to me that ever since the reign of the East India Company ceased, two great changes in different ways have taken place in the nature and disposition of the English colony. The first has reference to a change for the better in the quality of the *personnel* of the government, and that to the advantage of the native. The second change is to their prejudice, and has in a great measure been the result of the rapidity of communication. The Suez Canal, the facility and frequency of the voyage to Europe in consequence of it, the establishment of the telegraph, and of very rapid postal arrangements, have turned away from India the attention of the majority of Englishmen who are not officials there residing, and turned it towards England. Considering themselves exiles for a portion of their lives in a country where the climate does not allow them a fixed abode, their attention occupied at every moment with news from the mother country, they busy themselves, outside their own special work, much less with the world around them than in the old days when months of navigation round the Cape separated them from England.

The traveller is struck with the difficulty he finds in obtaining from the majority of Englishmen information, even elementary, about whatever concerns the natives, their religion, their history, their customs, their ideas. Thorough masters of the special knowledge which lies in their line, it is easy to see that they have but little wish, either by reading or by conversation, to find out that which does not concern them directly. To sum up. Everything that intelligence, the sense of justice, and respect for the rights of others can do, the Indian Government endeavours to do, and its agents fulfil, as a rule, their duties conscientiously. But what kindness and brotherly love could do, is not done by individuals, except in the case of great calamities. With the exception of the missionaries, and here and there an isolated individual, the great majority of settlers have their eyes fixed on England. What goes on there? When shall we be able to return thither? Such is their habitual pre-occupation. What good could not those many traders do to India, and to their own country? The wives of the civil and military officers, by taking a deeper interest in those around them and in passing, little by little, their life in doing that which so many Englishmen know so well how to do in England for the lower classes. If they began by taking an interest in their employés, their servants, and their families, they would, by a wise course of management, get their doors open to them. In relieving their wretchedness and their sickness, in giving them habits of order and of cleanliness, in helping them in the education of their children, by enlightening them with their counsels, they would, by dint of services rendered, cause their hearts to expand towards themselves, and bonds of sympathy such as are totally wanting in India between the two races would soon establish themselves; and it might then be more easy to cause new religious ideas to penetrate. Missionaries and the chaplains, instead of exhausting their strength in a labour which is granted by everybody to be impracticable for the present, should give up for a time all idea of conversion; should throw themselves at the head of the movement, and seek to prepare the soil for future religious action by bidding for the confidence of the natives, in seeking to improve their lot by every means in their power. At present they seem to me to put the cart before the horse. It is only after the reception of a beneficial influence—first in their material, and then in their intellectual existence—that beings who are weak and timid ever open the doors of their moral and religious organisation to an outside influence.

There is one point on which I would particularly insist, inasmuch as it seems to me to suit the turn of mind both of the Englishman and of the native. I mean to give the native the possibility and the habits of economy.

In the eyes of the majority, ignorant of history, and which sees not beyond the boundaries of the country, the good conferred by the English Government is not inseparable from the idea of English dominion, but is rather ever connected in their minds with the idea of government generally. These think that every other administration would adopt the same policy. The evil days of their own rajahs are too distant to remember, or to enable them to measure the rate of progress. A change of masters would not frighten them, believing as they would, that they would obtain in exchange for their taxes a proportionate amount of benefits. No bond then public or private connects specially the great mass of the natives with England. But make it possible for them to save money, familiarise them from their youth with the idea and the habit of saving, and you will see in the course of time, springing up among the non-trading classes, a small amount of personal wealth, which in many cases might lessen the evils of famine. Besides, in the course of years, the accumulated number of annas and rupees would enable many an employé, and many a small farmer, to withdraw a certain sum from the Saving's Bank to buy up public stock, which thing ought to be put within their reach, by fixing the stock at a moderate price. From that day forward, these people would have a direct interest in the good order of the country, and in the prosperity of the English Government. Interested as he is in the question of money, the Hindu would defend the established Government in order to protect his purse. What is now taking place, in the few centres where signs of fusion are visible, such as in Bombay, goes to support that which I have stated. It is only on account of their commercial and material interests that many natives in that city have considered themselves English. Extend the number of people thus attached, and the British power will, in consequence, be only the more firmly established.

But in order that the Hindu may be able to put by, it behoves the Government to lighten the taxes. It should take advantage of the years of domestic peace, to retrench, even at the cost of a few regiments less. That which the Indian army would lose in strength, would, in a certain number of years, be entirely made up by the voluntary moral support on the part of a good number of the natives. Government does not, I imagine, think itself less strong notwithstanding the few thousand men sent to Natal and Burma. Why should it not keep up, and even reduce this reduction of the effective strength, which reduction might be sufficient to facilitate a reduction of taxation? It would then be desirable that private enterprise, so largely developed among Englishmen, should take upon itself to teach the native to accumulate, *the difference saved to him by the Government.* (Lit.) *That which Government require of them less than before.*

The creation of loan banks, and of loans on mortgage, would greatly help this idea in allowing the native to escape the clutch of the money-lenders who ruin him. Should this be deemed impracticable, I still think that it must be by something analogous that private material interests are to be reconciled with the stability of the British Government.

THE LATE HARBOUR ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears to me that Mr. Southwell Piper's letter to your contemporary is needlessly impertinent. He constitutes himself judge of the conduct of the Captain of the King Arthur and proceeds to sit upon him in a most summary manner. I for one should be slow to believe that a British sailor would be guilty of refusing to help a fellow-seaman in distress, am content to accept the captain's straightforward and manly explanation of what happened, and I don't suppose that gallant sailor's conscience will trouble him much even if Mr. Southwell Piper is unable "to acquit him from blame." This is a question to be decided by the Court of Enquiry, and not, I apprehend, by Mr. Southwell Piper, or any other Piper, either instrumental or human.

PETER PIPER.

THE DECCAN RAT PLAGUE—A NEW IDEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your local contemporary has been lending its support of late to what some trusting people fondly imagine is the development of a new export trade for Bombay—the curing and shipment of "rat skins" to Europe. An "enterprising firm," the editor says, have taken up the matter, and I have no doubt will find out, in due course, what any experienced person could tell them beforehand—that the commercial value of a Bombay tanned rat skin in London is exactly 0—and the probable nett proceeds of the proposed venture in proportion thereto. I do not wish, however, to dissuade the "E. F." from trying the trade; why should I? They are doubtless like other firms I wot of, possessed of unlimited means, and established mainly with the object of benefitting our native brethren morally, physically, *and* financially; and no better way of attaining this object could be found than supplying the poverty-stricken inhabitants of the Deccan with a new employment, while the district officers at the same time will be relieved of the trouble of counting the tails and attending to the disposal of the bodies of the slain radents. No, my aim is to throw out a suggestion which, I think, likely to prove much more profitable to all concerned, and to which, I hope, you will lend the support of your powerful pen. It is well known that rats are a favourite delicacy in China, and my idea is that a large and profitable business might be done in preserving and shipping the Deccan pest to China as an article of food. I therefore suggest the establishment at Hubli, Indapur, or other suitable place, of a factory for preserving rats on the most approved principles; what in America, in fact, would be termed a RAT CANNERY.

The importance of this suggestion cannot fail to be appreciated, and as I anticipate several enterprising firms will at once apply to you for further particulars, I send you herewith the name of a highly respectable Goanese gentleman who understands the preserving of animal food in all its branches, also of a reliable Borah who is prepared to undertake the construction of the necessary tins; and perhaps your worthy manager will get a pattern label ready for inspection with a quotation of the rate he can print them per million. Do not hesitate to refer to me for any further information you may require.

JAY HEM.

A REMARKABLE BABY.—A wonderful story wonderfully narrated comes to us through the medium of a native paper, which chronicles a recent domestic occurrence in the following terms :—"In the village Anchawase, taluka Dapuli, Ratnagiri district, a Mahomedan woman was delivered of a female monster about ten weeks ago. It has two separate heads standing on two separate necks and shoulders facing each other, but has in common one belly. It has all the lower limbs in pair. If one of these suck much, the other can but suck very little. Same is the case with all the other demands of nature. When they have to sleep, they must be placed on sides; if placed otherwise—that is on back, one is required to rest on the belly of the other."

PULMONARY consumption consecutive to an inflammation of the chest had reduced me to such a state that medicines were ordered to me by physicians rather to give me security than with the hope of a prolongation of life. Happily one of them advised me to use *Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime*. For two months past I have been taking that medicine and my situation has been so remarkably improved that I may henceforth consider my recovery as certain.—ED. DOOLITTLE [Bristol].

THE ENCROACHMENT IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday was commenced the hearing of a suit which was expected to rid the Municipal Corporation of Bombay of a white elephant which was presented to it by the municipal authorities of former years. More than a century ago, a Mahomedan fakir squatted on a small spot of the land now covered by the Victoria Gardens; and under the influence of his holy prayers, continued from year to year by his pious descendants and disciples, the small spot—like the Prophet's gourd—grew into respectable proportions until, in later years, a tomb, a mosque, and a reservoir for the ablutions of the "faithful" sprung up to beatify the souls and bless the prayers of the worshippers there. But the public who visited the gardens for recreation complained that these worshippers, the bulk of whom belonged to the class known as the "Great unwashed," were a source of constant annoyance to them; and that their presence in the garden premises interfered with their pleasures, the enjoyment of which up to a recent period had been undisturbed. The municipal authorities then tried to shake the fakir and his belongings off their ground, but they failed as Sindbad had failed in shaking the Old Man of the Sea off his shoulders. The irrepressible fakir died only to live again in the disciples to whom he bequeathed as a legacy his hold—legal right he seemed to have none—upon the spot in the gardens. Negotiations were opened for a compromise; a sub-committee of the Town Council visited the ground to effect, if possible, an amicable settlement; a plan was agreed upon by which the worshippers at the mosque could be diverted from the body of the gardens and admitted by a bye-path from the rear of the gardens to the mosque and the tomb; but all these efforts at a private arrangement proved futile and ended in the suit which was instituted in the Small Causes Court.

A statement of the peculiar circumstances under which, many years ago, the fakir wedged himself into possession of the ground in question will be found not without its interest. The ground occupied by the Victoria Gardens formed part of a larger plot which was about 120 years ago leased by Government to certain parties. Soon afterwards Kurmalli Sha, a Mahomedan fakir, settled upon a portion of the ground and fixed thereupon a tomb which was subsequently known as the "Chulla of Dattar." The fakir and the tomb remained there undisturbed until the time of his death, which is said to have taken place more than half a century ago. The corpse of Kurmalli Sha, it is said, was interred near the "Chulla," and a tomb was raised over it. He was succeeded in possession of the ground by Gurreeb Sha. In 1857 Government recovered possession of the gardens ground from one Sonabace, a Parsi female, for the reason that it had not been built upon according to some agreement; and they handed it over to the Agri-Horticultural Society for public purposes; but it is alleged that neither the Government nor the Society disturbed the fakir or his tomb. In 1870 Gurreeb Sha is stated to have orally endowed the whole of the ground in his possession, except the portion containing the "Chulla" and the tomb, for the purpose of erecting a mosque thereon. Certain Mahomedans raised funds and erected a mosque for which, however, no building certificate was obtained from the municipal authorities. Now, when the work of the mosque is said to have been nearly finished, Dr. Gray, the Superintendent of the Gardens, caused it to be stopped. Gurreeb Sha appealed to his co-religionist, Mr. Curreem Hajee Sulleman, and others to obtain from Mr. Arthur Crawford, then Municipal Commissioner, permission to finish the work. A fortnight afterwards permission, it is said, was given by Dr. Gray; and the mosque was finished in 1871. A year later, the parties, who had raised funds and built the mosque, began to build a reservoir for it. Mr. G. W. Terry, who was in charge of the gardens, is said to have raised no objection; but Colonel Moylo, who succeeded him, caused the building of the reservoir to be stopped. The matter was again put by the fakir into the hands of his friend, Mr. Curreem Hajee Sulleman. No private settlement with the Municipal Commissioner could be come to; and the matter went before the Town Council and the Corporation. In 1874 a sub-committee of the Town Council, consisting of Messrs. Shantaram Narayen, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Dr. Hewlett, then Health Officer, and others, attended the gardens and made an enquiry. An agreement was subsequently drawn up between the Corporation and the fakir, in which it was stipulated that, in consideration of his being permitted to remain in undisturbed occupation of the ground, on which the reservoir, mosque, and other buildings were situated, the fakir was to pay an annual rent of one rupee to the Corporation and to enclose the ground with a wall, six feet high, with a door which was to form the only entrance to the ground and to open upon the main road. Failing this, he was liable to ejectment at any time and could not claim compensation for the buildings. This agreement, which was never signed by the fakir, had not been carried out. Mr. Curreem Hajee Sulleman and Mr Mahomed Ali Rogay, who were the fakir's principal supporters when the subject was before the Corporation in 1874, had failed to carry out the promises which they made to the Corporation on his behalf.

The matter came on again before the Town Council at its meeting held on 23rd October, 1877, Mr. J. M. Maclean presiding, when it was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Grant, be requested to communicate with Mr. Curreem Hajee Sulleman with a view to the musjid being provided with an approach from the road direct, instead of through the gardens, as had been agreed to by Mr. Curreem Hajee Sulleman and others acting on behalf of the fakir. This gentleman, in accordance with a plan furnished him by the Executive Engineer, built a compound wall round the portion of the ground in dispute as far as he could, but the Parsi owner of the adjoining land, through which the rest of the wall was to pass to the rear of the gardens, having refused to sell it, the wall was not completed according to the plan of the municipal authorities. Gurreeb Sha, however, maintained his hold upon the ground until his death which took place on the 20th May, 1878. A few months previous to his death, he is said to have made his last will and testament in English, appointing the first defendant as his only executor.

On the 4th June, 1878, in reporting the fakir's death to the Town Council, Mr. Grant proposed to take advantage of the occurrence to get rid of the encroachment; and stated that he had given a formal notice to the servants of the deceased fakir to vacate the mosque and other buildings, and to remove the whole of the deceased's property within eight days. The subject was brought forward at a meeting of the Corporation held on the 26th July, 1878, when it was resolved—"That, with a view to establish the right and title of the Corporation to the premises occupied by the late Mahomedan fakir in the Victoria Gardens, and to remove the encroachments made therein by him, legal proceedings be instituted in a court of law, as advised by the law officers, unless by the 1st February, 1879, the agreement regarding the premises occupied by the late fakir, proposed to be made through Mr. Curreem Hajee Sulleman, should have been carried out in full with the sanction of Government."

On the 18th February, 1879, in reference to the above resolution, the Commissioner reported, for the information of the Town Council and the Corporation, that Mr. Curreem Hajee Sulleman had not succeeded in carrying out the agreement mentioned in the resolution in consequence of the Parsi owner of the adjoining ground refusing to part with any portion of it on any terms; that he had done all in his power to carry out the wishes of the Corporation; and that he now proposed two alternatives, either of which (in the opinion of the Commissioner) would to a great extent meet the complaints which had been made. Mr. Grant did not therefore propose to take legal proceedings against the fakir's successor until the Corporation had decided whether or not it was willing to adopt either of the proposals. These were, 1st, to wall off a passage, four feet wide, by including a portion of the main avenue in the gardens leading to the garden gate opposite to Messrs. Sassoon's silk mill, and to place a gate on the public road for the use of the frequenters of the mosque only. 2nd. To build a wall at right angles to the unfinished wall of the enclosure to the mosque, and to place a gate there which would be in charge of the superintendent of the gardens and closed at night when the garden gates were closed. If the former alternative was adopted, the result, Mr. Grant stated, would be precisely the same as if the original proposal had been carried out. If the second alternative was adopted, he thought it would prevent the frequenters to the mosque from remaining on the premises after the usual hour for closing the gardens to the public. In either case, Mr. Grant remarked, the complaints that had been made against the existing arrangement would be removed. These proposals were submitted to a meeting of the Corporation held on the 28th February, 1879, when, after considerable discussion, it was resolved—"That the proposed agreement not having been carried out within the time specified, the Municipal Commissioner be now called upon to institute legal proceedings in terms of the resolution of the 26th July, 1878, for the purpose of removing the fakir and the encroachments in the Victoria Gardens." The result of this resolution was the suit filed in the Small Causes Court.

FOR a long time past I was suffering from the *breathing organs* when the idea occurred to me of using *Grimault and Co.'s Indian Cigarettes*, which procured me so great a relief that they have become indispensable to my existence.—S. SANTIAGO, Malaga.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

THE HOME GOVERNMENT AND THE INDIAN FINANCES.

SIMLA, AUG. 11.

A despatch has been received by the last mail from the Secretary of State reviewing the financial arrangements. He generally expresses approval of all the measures of the Government of India, including the abolition of the cotton duties and inland sugar duties, also the changes in the salt duties.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	116½
Bar Silver	51½

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, AUG. 11, 12-54 A.M.

Manila mails leaves Singapore 11 a.m. to-morrow 12th and Thursday 14th.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

			per Re.
Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7⅞d.	
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 1-16 to ⅛d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅛d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	2·12	,,

IT is reported at Simla that the total loss of camels in the Afghan war is officially estimated at 61,000, and the cost is equal to the construction of a railway to Dadur."

THE Army Sanitary Commission has recently written an exhaustive and interesting memorandum on the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras for 1877. The most important part of this valuable and interesting Report by Mr. Cornish is that which relates to the Famine of 1876-77, in the Madras Presidency, and the greater portion of the Sanitary Commission's memorandum is directed to this subject and to a careful analysis of several questions relating to the famine as affecting the health af the general population. From these documents it is gathered that the impression generally prevailing that the preservation of life by Government measures of relief in Indian famines is entirely a question of money, is erroneous. The conclusions drawn by the Sanitary Commission from Mr. Cornish's Report appear to be, first, that the same atmospheric conditions which produce a scarcity of food, produce also epidemic diseases; secondly, that a larger proportion of the mortality of a famine season is due to epidemic diseases than to absolute deficiency of food, although their destructiveness is increased by the people being, from want, less able to withstand them; thirdly, that a point in the process of chronic starvation when nutriment can no longer save life is often reached before the people can obtain, or will seek, relief at a distance from their homes. If these conclusions are correct, it is evident that no efforts of Government wholly directed to supply food, or the means of procuring it, can, in times of famine, prevent extraordinary mortality, and that such efforts form only a portion of the means by which famines must be combated. In concluding its memorandum the Sanitary Commission expresses its entire concurrence in the estimate formed by the Madras Government "as to the value of Mr. Cornish's work, and also of the scientific enquiries of Surgeon Major Porter and Dr. D. Cunningham into famine, pathology, and diseases. All the officers engaged on the subject appear to have done their best to save life, and the general result of the whole experience has been to place the natural history of famine in a much clearer light than has hitherto been thrown on it, and to show the direction in which practical steps should be taken to avert similar calamities as far as it may be within human power to cope with them." A large number of copies of the Sanitary Commission's Report has been sent out for circulation in India.

A DESPATCH has been received from the Secretary of State by last mail announcing that the Goa Treaty has received the assent of the Portuguese Houses of Deputies and Peers. The ratifications are awaited.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with Mandalay has been interrupted for the last nineteen days.

THE Secretary of State has recently forwarded to the Governments of Bombay and Madras the circular which has been issued by the Government of India to the governments and administrations of the Bengal Presidency, containing instructions regarding the appointment of natives of India to an increasing majority of higher offices in the Uncovenanted Service, and reserving the offices to which it is not desirable to appoint natives of India, as far as is practicable, for Covenanted civil servants, officers of the Staff Corps, and persons appointed by the Home Government. Lord Cranbrook requests that the principles laid down in this circular may be applied also in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and that, with the exceptions therein contained, no person, other than a native of India, may in future be appointed to an office carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month or upwards, without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Murree says, the march back from Jallalabad was the most trying the army has had since the Mutiny. The 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade started on the 3rd June, and did not reach the gullies till the middle of July. They lost 56 men and one officer from cholera, and one officer and several men from sun-stroke.

ON Wednesday last, Major Powis, of the 59th Regiment, and Lieutenant Anderson, of the 25th N. I., died at Kandahar, the first named of cholera and Lieut. Anderson of consumption. Cholera still prevails both in the city and in the cantonments, but it is, on the whole, of a less fatal type.

THE following statistics show how little interest is taken in Municipal affairs in Calcutta. In 1876, there were 13,414 persons in the 18 wards of the city paying Rs. 25 per head per annum in rates and taxes, and who were, therefore, qualified to vote at the election of commissioners. But of this very large number, about one-third only, in round numbers, were registered as voters and, under the rules, unless a ratepayer's name is registered, he cannot vote. The numbers were:

Qualified	13,414
Registered	4,994

The number qualified was made up of 8,917 Hindus, 1,290 Mahomedans, 2,228 Europeans and Eurasians, and other castes 1,033. Of these numbers, there were registered about half the Hindus, or 4,556; somewhat more than a fifth of the Mahomedans, or 239; about one-twelfth of the Europeans and Eurasians, or 187, and only 12 out of the 1,033 "other castes." But to turn to 1879 as compared with 1876:

Qualified	13,414
Registered, 1876	4,994
Registered, 1879	2,900

Comparing the registered voters in 1876 with those in 1879, we have—Hindus, in the place of 4,556 only 2,626; Mahomedans, 225 instead of 239; and only 41 Europeans and Eurasians instead of 187. Three Parsis qualified in 1876; none in 1879. In 1876 there were 6 Chinese registered; in 1879 none. The Jews alone show better, for against 3 registered voters in 1876, they show 8 in 1879.

WE see from the China papers that cholera had made its appearance in Osaka, and the Japanese Government had instituted strict quarantine regulations. "The consent of the foreign representatives to these regulations, and the mode of their enforcement, has not been asked, or if asked the modifications desirable have been refused and all negotiations terminated."

THE local *Times* states that Sir John Phear, Chief Justice of Ceylon, tendered his resignation to the Governor at the end of last month, and adds:—"We have grounds for believing that His Excellency will not decline to receive such resignation, though it is probable the Chief Justice may be asked to continue in office until his successor arrives in the colony."

A CHINA paper states that an American-Italian is at present in Peking endeavouring to secure the support of the Chinese authorities, and possibly of the representatives of the foreign powers there, for a project for a trans-Pacific cable, running from San Francisco to Japan and from Japan to China.

IN Osaka, Japan, 4,174 cases of cholera were reported during the month of June. Of these, 3,115 proved fatal.

ACCORDING to a Simla telegram, which appears in the Lahore paper, Colonel Norman succeeds to the Command of the 24th Native Infantry, *vice* Colonel Case retired. Captain Stedman to be second in command. Major Dyson Lawrie, of the 34th Regiment, is appointed Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore, as a reward for good transport service in the Khyber.

THE Lahore paper understands that one of the propositions now before the Army Commission is to provide a large reserve for the native army on a very diminished rate of pay. That is to say, while the number of sepoys with the colours may, it is thought, be considerably reduced, a large force consisting of men who have been taught their drill may be permitted to live at their homes under an engagement to serve when required in war time, drawing for such engagement a small retainer, in the shape of an annual stipend. Our contemporary remarks upon this:—"We cannot anticipate any possible reduction in the strength of the native troops now with the colours, and the addition to that strength of any considerable reserve of men liable to war service, would be simply the cause of an increased charge on the revenues without any corresponding reduction elsewhere. We should be seriously inclined to doubt, too, the prudence of maintaining bodies of men trained to arms, at a distance from European supervision, on very low rates of pay, in a country like India. We cannot, and we ought not to forget the lessons of the mutiny. It may be very well for England, France, and Germany, to drill their male population to the knowledge of arms, for self-defence, and to keep a large force ready to hand, though not obtrusively in sight, for warlike purposes. But to make the experiment in a country acquired by conquest and on masses of an alien and subject people, seems to us fraught with danger."

A MONTHLY publication called the *Isha-ut-ul-Sunat*, issued by the "Monahids," as they are called, or Wahabis of Lahore, who appear to be pretty numerous both in the city and the surrounding districts, contains an article on *jehad*, in which it is stated that disloyalty towards such a government as that of British India would be regarded as a breach of Wahabi religious principles. The object of the article is to show that not one of the circumstances which would justify a *jehad* exists under the present rule. Moulvi Mahomed Hussein, the conductor of the monthly periodical, is the author of a work published two or three years ago with the object of showing that Wahabeeism is nothing more nor less than what the Hon'ble Syud Ahmed Khan has already described it, *viz.*, the Puritanism of Islam. Moulvie Mahomed, the *Civil and Military Gazette* states, has travelled over India for the purpose of getting the principal *ulmas* to join in his declaration of Wahabi professions of loyalty towards the Indian Government.

WHILE at Nagasaki, General Grant was entertained at a "native dinner," where an extraordinary bill of fare was presented, including such delicacies as *Zauni*,—composed of crane, pauyu, Biche-de-mer, seaweed, potatoes, rice, bread and cabbage; *Namasumu*,—composed of snappers, clam, chestnut rock, mushroom, and ginger; soup—composed of dock, truffle, round turnips and dried bonito; *Choku*—powdered bonito, flavoured with plum juice and walnut; *Shimadai*—decorated with peony and *shackio* (a doll with long red hair), and composed of mashed fish, *kisu* (kind of fish), shrimps, potatoes, rabbits, golden fish and ginger in shape of flower; *Sashimi* (sliced raw fish) decorated with cherry tree and sea gull, and composed of live carp, black *kuwai*, muscles of whale, *shiso* and horse radish; pears prepared with horse radish; *suzuributa*—mashed fish, eggs, shrimps, plumcake, black mushroom, plum, and finely cut orange; *Oh-hira*—mashed pauyu, fungus, lily roots and stem of pumpkins prepared with arrowroot and horse radish—and many other triumphs of Japanese cookery. There were 51 dishes altogether besides "sweetmeats and variety of fishes in box" with which the *menu* closed.

THE *Novoe Vremya*, in the course of an article of which Ireland's wrongs form the text, thinks it only just that, as England is concerning herself so much at present about the Nihilists, the attention of Russia should be directed to that blot upon English fame—"downtrodden and much oppressed Ireland." The first grievance of which the journal in question has to complain is that the Irish are badly represented in Parliament, there being only 230,000 voters out of a population of five and a half millions. But even if this number were higher, the *Novoe Vremya* doubts whether any good would accrue to the "Eerlandtsi," as the "English, as a rule, pay not the slightest attention to the voice of an Irish representative." Persons disgusted with the obstructionist tactics of the Home Rulers will imagine, we believe, that the House of Parliament pays too much deference and heed to the members from the Emerald Isle; but we pass on to the reason assigned for the contrary being the case. "The policy of England in Ireland is the same as in India; to protect the few at the expense of the many. The higher orders are sustained by the misery of the masses. The people long to strike for freedom. On this account the Czar is extremely popular in Ireland, and it is stated that when war was considered imminent between England and Russia, a mob of 100,000 Irish assembled at Dublin, and cried 'Hurrah for the Russian Emperor!'" This feeling of antagonism is the outcome of cruelties perpetrated in the past. "If," demands the *Novoe Vremya*, waxing humane, as Russians always do when they forget the innumerable atrocities attending the conquest of Poland, Caucassia, and Turkestan, "if the English in the 19th century blow up with dynamite Zulu caves crammed full of women and children, what must they have done in Ireland in times gone by, when they were less civilised than they now imagine themselves to be? The reign of Elizabeth and the dictatorship of Cromwell were to Ireland one long St. Bartholomew's Eve—an epoch of blood, of ceaseless murder and massacre!" Who knows but that this auspicious union between Muscovite and Hibernian may not lead to the emancipation of the Irish and the installation of a Russian Grand Duke as King at Dublin?

BOMBAY.

THE band of H. M.'s. Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting).

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, Sir Richard Temple, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., has become the Patron of the Poona Rifle Club.

CAPTAIN FRITH, R. A., Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, goes home by the next mail steamer upon six months' leave.

A POLICEMAN DROWNED.—A police sepoy accidentally fell into the tank near the Government Bakery at Poona on Sunday morning, and was drowned.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held yesterday at Borah Bazaar Street on view of the body of an aged Parsi woman, named Merbai, who died from the effects of burns which she sustained on the 7th instant. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Hindu, named Muggun Vullubram, servant to Cullian Gungaram, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing sundry articles, consisting of a gold ring, a pair of silver anklets, a watch, &c., of the value of Rs. 135-8, the property of prisoner's master. He was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at Mahalakshmi on view of the body of Fattoo Sabajee. Deceased was employed at the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Mills at Tardeo, where, on the evening previous, whilst cleaning out a drain, he was bitten by a cobra, and died five hours after the occurrence. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by snake-bite.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at New Foras Road on view of the body of a Hindu girl, named Radhee. Deceased placed her chest and body on a stone-roller, which was passing, when she was thrown over and crushed by the roller passing over her head and body, causing almost instantaneous death. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

MURDER ON BOARD THE S. S. SINDIA.—At the Kurrachee Sessions, on the 4th inst., Rujubali Wullud Mahomed Ali, a cook employed on board the s.s. Sindia, was charged with the murder of the chief cook on board the same ship, Hussein Buksh, by stabbing him in the abdomen with a knife. He was convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life, the judge considering that the absence of premeditation afforded sufficient reason for not passing the extreme sentence.

NEW STEAM LINE TO KURRACHEE.—We notice that the British India Steam Navigation Company are not to have it all their own way between Bombay and Kurrachee. The Rubattino S. N. Company have commenced sending their steamers to Kurrachee, the first on the route being the Manilla. The fares are considerably under those of the rival company, and are inclusive of "food, wines and beer," all of which have to be paid for as extras on the "regular line." "Hadji Burton" and others speak of the absurdly high fares—extortionate, Burton calls them—levied by the B.I.S.N. for the three days' trip between Kurrachee and Bombay. The B. I. S. N. Company has done excellent service to the public, but it must move with the time.—*Beacon.*

MARRIAGE ON THE TAPIS.—The marriage of the Bishop of Bombay and the fair daughter of the Agent of one of the banks in Bombay is shortly to take place. It has taken every one at this station by surprise, as it was thought that the Bishop was not a marrying man.—*Deccan Herald.*

SADBEATH AT POONA.—An inquest has been held in the City on the body of the woman who died at the Mission House, and who had been allowed to lie out on the road in a starving condition, until one of the missionaries saw her, took pity on her, and had her removed. We are informed that such cases are not rare. A charitable lady the other day rescued a little blind girl, who was left on the road to die. These cases ought never to occur in a city where there are so many rich sirdars as there are in Poona. Even if parents and friends are inhuman, are there no charitable native gentlemen and ladies to help to rescue the perishing and care for the dying?—*Deccan Herald.*

POONA RIFLE CLUB.—The Championship of the Club was shot for on Saturday morning last, and the result proved a victory for that well-known rifle shot Colonel Laughton, Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee, the Champion Parsi shot, being second. The scores are quite up to Wimbledon form, and deserve notice, as the light, wind, and rain were anything but advantageous to piling up a good total. At 200 yards Mr. Adam Smith led with six "bulls" and a "mag," Mr. Brebner being second with 31, and Colonel Laughton, Capt. Tyndall, and Mr. D Pudumjee having with 30 each. At the 500 yards Colonel Laughton's brilliant performance of 6 "bulls" and an "Inner" placed him in the van, with Captain Tyndall second with 61, Mr. D Pudumjee and Mr. Brebner being next with 59, followed by Mr. Adam Smith with 58. At the 800 yards, with increased wind, Colonel Laughton maintained his lead, and finished with the high score of 92, or an average of 4·38 per shot, Mr. Pudumjee being second with 88. At this range Capt. Tyndall broke down, and some other well known shots came to grief.—*Deccan Herald.*

SUCCESSFUL AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—The Cuidich'n Righ Dramatic Club of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders may congratulate themselves on the great success which attended their first appearance in this station, especially so as the piece chosen by them for their *début* was one of no ordinary difficulty. They have also another matter for congratulation, and that is the fact their primary efforts on this stage was witnessed by all the *elite* of—we may say—this Presidency. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, General Primrose, and some of their respective staffs honoured the Wanowrie Theatre on Friday evening last with their distinguished presence, and expressed themselves very much pleased at the performance. The Wanowrie Theatre presented an unusual spectacle, being literally crammed from orchestra to entrance with human beings anxious to see what the "Highland laddies" could do in the way of dramatic representation. Judging from the warm applause accorded, we are not far wrong in asserting that they were fully satisfied; the Cuidich'n Righ Amateurs have, therefore, earned their first laurels in Poona, where dramatic ability is of a very superior order. The piece chosen by our "Highland laddies" was the grand national operatic drama of "Rob Roy"—rather a bold attempt certainly—but we are bound in all justice to confess that it was put on the stage in a very praiseworthy manner, and, considering all things, was very well represented. The scenery also was very good, indeed, and indicates talent of no mean order. It would be unfair to criticise the acts and deeds of those who bore a part in the play of "Rob Roy," seeing they were one and all amateurs, whose sole object is to afford innocent amusement and recreation to others. But if we may be allowed to particularise, we are compelled to give the highest eulogiums to Mrs. Tooth who played the character of *Helen McGregor*, and next in order of merit to Private Gemmell who impersonated the part of *Rob Roy.* The acting of both of these amateurs was very good indeed, and does credit to the society to which they belong. The other characters were also very well acted, and the songs were rendered with taste and effect.—*Poona Observer.*

THE VOLUNTEERS' SPORTS.

WE have been requested to state that the distances for the running matches in connection with the approaching sports have been marked out on the *maidan* in front of the Gymkhana, and intending competitors are at liberty to take advantage of them for training purposes. Hurdles are to be erected to-day, and those who wish to practice over them may do so. Any information as to distances, &c., may be obtained from Mr. Talkajee at the Gymkhana pavilion.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cnt.		Fort. In. cnt.		Byculla. In. cnt.	
Total previously registered	43	23	51	75	54	15
10 Sunday	0	09	....		0	27
11 Monday	......		0	05	0	0
Total	43	32	51	80	54	42
Fall up to 11th Aug. 1878	77	95	84	93	83	95
Do. to 11th Aug. 1877	47	63	37	42½	43	60

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE total fall of rain at Tulsi upto 6 a.m. of Sunday, the 10th instant, was 69 inches and 85 cents. The height of water in the lake was 48·91.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—AUG. 11.

CANNANORE, 4-47 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. 5; thermometer 81·5; barometer 29·850. Fall of rain 26 cents.

MANGALORE, (10th)—Weather rainy; wind N. W.; Fall of rain 61 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-47 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 96; barometer 29·81.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. W. light; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 25 cents.

RAINFALL OF THE GUJARAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

BROACH.	In Cts.		VIRAMGAM.*	In Cts.	
Previously Registered	16	90	Previously Registered	17	53
August 4	0	9	August 1	1	57
,, 5	0	60	,, 2	0	0
,, 6	0	40	,, 3	0	15
,, 7	0	90			
Total	18	89	Total	19	25

BARODA.	In. Cts.		WADHWAN.	In. Cts.	
Previously Registered	19	32	Previously Registered	10	83
August 1	0	21	August 1	0	15
,, 2	0	13	,, 2	0	6
,, 3	0	6	,, 3	0	17
Total	19	72	Total	11	21

SABARMATI.			KHARAGHODA.		
Previously Registered	17	52	Previously Registered	7	91
August 1	0	0	August 1	0	0
,, 2	0	5	,, 2	0	0
,, 3	0	18	,, 3	0	0
Total	17	75	Total	7	91

DABHOI.	In Cts.	
Previously Registered	16	8
July 27	0	16
,, 28	0	19
,, 29	0	0
,, 30	0	74
,, 31	0	64
August 1	0	27
,, 2	0	15
Total	18	23

* From 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. 2 inches 15 cents of rain fell at Viramgam on the 8th inst.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 6.

(As taken at 10 A. M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level.	Barometer. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Dry bulb.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Wet bulb.	Humidity. Percentage of saturation.	Humidity. Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Amount of cloud 0 to 10.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.
Jacobabad	29·439	+042	92·8	+1·0	81·1	59	+1	S E	3	0	...
Kurrachee	29·515	+023	85·5	+1·5	75·8	62	−5	S	23	6	...
Deesa	29·563	−009	86 8	+3·0	81·7	80	+12	W N W	13	7	--
Rajkot	29·569	−005	80·6	+2 5	76·1	80	−9	W	13	9	0·30
Surat	29·595	+006	76·5	−5·1	75·5	95	+10	W S W	?	10	3·14
Bombay	29·661	−010	78·5	+0·5	77·5	95	−3	W	22	10	1·82
Goa*	29·759	−012	77·5	−2·0	75·5	91	+2	W	15	9	2·00
Akola	29·599	+008	75·7	−3·5	74·1	93	+15	W N W	6	10	0·19
Belgaum	29·792	— 0	67 9	−2·0	67·1	96	+2	W	10	10	1·06

WEATHER REMARKS.

Kurrachee—Strong
Deesa—Dark gloomy weather.
Rajkot—Drizzling rain, passing showers during day.
Surat—Overcast with rain, dark gloomy weather.
Bombay—Overcast, continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours.
Goa—Drizzling rain, passing showers during day.
Akola—Overcast with rain, continuous rain.
Belgaum—Overcast with rain, continuous rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10th August 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah		29·705
Temperature of the Air		80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·2
Dew Point		77·3
Relative humidity of Air		·893
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8)		8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)		83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)		76·7
General Direction of Wind		WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	From midnight	520
Fall of Rain	to midnight.	0·09
Total fall during the month		10·29
,, ,, year		43·32
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th		0·01

GOVERNOR Wu of Nanking recently held an inspection of torpedoes with the result that one or more exploded prematurely, and a man was killed.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world. Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandes & Co., and Hajee Moledina Jooeub, Bombay; Smith, Stainstreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; DeBeux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Co., Shireffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Son, Ahmednuggur and dealers in owns.—[ADVT.]

A SUIT BY THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AGAINST THE FAKIR IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

A SUIT brought by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay against Syed Emamoodin Refai and others was heard before Mr. Spencer at the Small Causes Court yesterday. Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, solicitors to the Municipality, appeared for the Corporation. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the defendants. The plaintiffs claimed to be put in possession of certain ground and premises forming part of the Victoria Gardens, which contained about 1,304 square yards, and a portion of which was formerly for sometime in the occupation of one Moojawur Gurreebshaw at a monthly rental of one anna, and the whole of which premises, after the death of Gurreebshaw, which took place in May, 1878, was allowed to be in the occupation of the defendants without payment. The defendants had failed to vacate the premises notwithstanding that they had been warned to deliver up possession of them to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Mayhew, in opening the plaintiff's case, said the suit was brought by the Corporation, under section 91 of the Small Causes Court Act, to recover possession of a portion of ground in the Victoria Gardens from the defendants. The history of the case was short and simple. In 1863 or 1864 there lived at the east end of the ground an old fakir in a hut which covered about 25 square yards of land. He occupied it with the permission of Dr. Birdwood, Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, on condition of his paying an anna a month as rent. He agreed to pay the rent and did pay it for many years. The entries of payment would be shown from the cash account of the Society kept under the orders of Dr. Birdwood. Evidence would be called to show that the rent was paid after Dr. Birdwood was succeeded by others in the office of secretary. By a deed, dated the 31st December, 1874, the gardens were transferred to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. At the time of the execution of the deed, the fakir's little habitation had become enlarged into premises consisting of a mosque and other buildings. This very serious encroachment upon public ground took place two or three years before the execution of the deed in question. The old fakir continued to live upon the premises; and disputes arose in the attempt to get rid of him. The Municipality had no wish to destroy a place of worship; and every forbearance was shown to the religious prejudices of the Mahomedans. All the negotiations for an amicable arrangement failed; and the fakir died in May, 1878. The people who succeeded him were his servants and others who refused to give up possession although called upon to do so. It was impossible to conceive how they could set up a claim to the premises, remembering that the fakir himself had no title whatever thereto. It was considered desirable in the interests of the public that the Corporation should get possession of the ground, and the learned counsel did not know upon what title the defendants persisted in refusing to give up possession. These were shortly the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Jardine, in stating the defendants' case, said he would go into the history of the case a little further back than his learned friend had done. The predecessors of the defendants had been in possession of the ground for the last 120 years; and one fact in support of this statement was that there was an ancient tomb there, which was the immediate reason for the fakir settling upon the ground—an ancient tomb of some Mahomedan saint. The original occupant died about 50 years ago, and was succeeded by the man who died last year. Up to 1857 the land known as the Victoria Gardens was leased by Government to one Sonabai; and in that year Government resumed possession of it, and thereupon the possession of the Agri-Horticultural Society, of whatever nature it might have been, commenced. It was not alleged that the defendants' occupancy was disturbed, or that any rent was paid by them, until 1864. It was alleged for the plaintiffs that rent was paid from 1864 to 1872. No rent was ever paid to the present Corporation; and no attornment had ever been made to them. No doubt the defendants could not dispute the fact that an anna's rent a month was paid; but the learned counsel said he should like to hear under what circumstances it was paid. It was entered in the books of the Agri-Horticultural Society as ground rent, which would give it the appearance of being quit rent or what was known in Bombay as Farzandary rent. If it be contended that it was paid as rent by a tenant-at-will, then the parties were entirely at issue; and the learned counsel was prepared to bring the evidence of witnesses present at the making of the arrangement to show that the fakir refused to pay any rent; and that he only agreed to pay an anna a month on being told by the officer that, if he paid the one anna, he could remain there for ever and erect any buildings upon the ground he wished. In 1870, while the gardens were in the possession of the Agri-Horticultural Society, the mosque was built at an expenditure of a large sum of money. It was not built in a day; and it was impossible to conceive that the Society, who stood by and allowed the building to go on, did not acquiesce in its erection. The learned counsel contended that, under the circumstances, the rent of one anna was a quit rent. In further support of his argument, he stated that in 1871, a reservoir was built for the use of the frequenters to the mosque; and that also with the full cognizance of the Agri-Horticultural Society who were in possession at the time. He (Mr. Jardine) did not think his learned friend would dispute that statement. The last rent paid was in February, 1873. In 1874, the gardens were conveyed to the Corporation. Up to that time, and for a hundred years or more, there had been no interruption of the defendants' occupation of the ground, on the understanding that the payment of one anna was to be quit rent. The conveyance to the Corporation by the Secretary of State contained certain lands with the trees, buildings, &c., standing upon them, but the defendants contended that their property was not included in the conveyance, because for the last 100 years it was never enjoyed, or reputed to be enjoyed, by anybody but Gurreebshaw or his predecessors. Their possession had been adverse to that of the Corporation since the gardens were conveyed to the latter. The Corporation could not treat the defendants as tenants, because nothing in the nature of an attornment had been made by them. The Corporation were perfectly cognizant of the state of affairs when the property was conveyed to them; and they knew that in 1874 a deputation of the Town Council visited the gardens to make inquiries in the matter. So fully did the deputation recognize by their conduct the occupancy of the defendants that the Municipal Commissioner communicated with Mr. Hajee Currim Sulleman and asked him, on the ground of expediency, to fence the property of the fakir off from the rest of the garden, and to make a separate entrance to it from the Victoria Cross road. The Municipal Commissioner did not then set up the right which he now set up. The first letter was of the 25th March, 1875, which referred to the verbal negotiations the Commissioner had with Mr. Hajee Currim Sulleman. An estimate was actually made out, and a great part of the boundary wall which the Commissioner required the defendants to build was built; and the reason why the whole was not built was that a Parsi owner would not sell the ground required for the rest of the wall. Other correspondence asked the defendants to complete the wall, which was estimated to cost Rs. 1,600. In a letter of the 28th June, 1876, the Executive Engineer asked Mr. Hajee Currim Sulleman to complete forthwith the boundary wall "round the fakir's land." Was not that inconsistent with the case now set up; when, in their own words, they had recognized the land to be the fakir's? These were the circumstances of the case up to the 5th June, 1878, when a new departure took place. The Corporation then thought they could assert a more high-handed authority than was done during the fakir's life time. On the last mentioned date, the Municipal Commissioner wrote, asserting for the first time that the ground was the property of the Municipal Corporation, and threatening to take proceedings if the defendants did not give up possession. On the 6th February, 1879, the Municipal Commissioner suggested to Mr. Hajee Currim in what way the fakir's ground was to be fenced off. On the 8th February the defendants replied that it was a new departure from the plan originally agreed upon, and asked for an amicable settlement,—stating that three-fourths of the wall was finished, and that the rest was not completed at the suggestion of Mr. Pedder, Municipal Commissioner. The next letters were the notices of action. Mr. Jardine submitted that the action was wrongly taken under section 91, which did not apply to land the occupancy of which was in dispute. The proper course for the Corporation was to bring an action of ejectment in the High Court. The section applied to ground of which the occupier had attorned, whereas this was a *bona fide* dispute of title and ought not to be disposed of in a summary way. The value of the property was beyond the limit of the court's jurisdiction. Looking to the conduct of all the parties; looking to the fact that during the five years the Corporation had been in possession of the gardens they had never sought to recover rent; looking to the negotiations that had taken place for the building of a boundary wall, it was evident the Corporation had never denied the defendants' right to the occupancy of the ground. If his Honor decided against him and held that the suit was rightly brought here, then he (Mr. Jardine) would submit that his clients were not liable to ejectment and could only be required to pay the anna's rent which they had paid to the Agri-Horticultural Society. How could the plaintiffs get over the fact that the Society allowed the defendants to erect the buildings; and that the plaintiffs themselves, acquiescing in their occupancy of the ground, requested them to put up a boundary wall? (Cites the case of Ramsden *vs.* Dyson, English and Irish Reports, vol. 1, page 101.) When the defendants built upon the ground, they had been in possession for about 40 years, and their predecessors for about 50 years or more; and they believed the land to be their own; and no remonstrance whatever was made by the Agri-Horticultural Society against their erecting the buildings. The Corporation were now estopped by their own conduct from requiring the defendants to do more than pay a rent of an anna per month. The learned counsel had direct evidence to the effect that the fakir paid the rent in 1864 on the inducement that he might retain possession as long as he liked and also build upon the ground. By a will dated 7th December, 1877, and by a codicil, the first defendant had been appointed sole heir and successor to the late Gurreebshaw. Under these circumstances Mr. Jardine asked his Honor to dismiss the suit.

Mr. Mayhew said the only issue the court need raise was, whether the plaintiffs were entitled to recover possession of the ground in question? As to the present defence, the learned counsel need only say it manifestly arose from the over-indulgence and forbearance shown by the gentlemen who had had to deal with the fakir, and who were unwilling to wound the religious feelings and prejudices of the Mahomedans. Except for that forbearance the alleged rights would never have been dreamed of at all. The argument founded on the words, "the fakir's land," in the Executive Engineer's letter, had better have been omitted.

Mr. Mayhew put in the conveyance of 31st December, 1874, from the Secretary of State to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay; and admitted that at the time the Government were aware of the existence of the buildings upon the ground claimed by the defendants.

Witnesses were called for the plaintiffs.

Bhasker Ramchunder, formerly a clerk in the employ of the Agri-Horticultural Society, said he was employed by Dr. Birdwood, Secretary to the Society in charge of the Victoria Gardens in 1862. A fakir occupied at the time a piece of ground covered by a shed near a tomb under a banian tree close to a well. The shed was made of cadjan and bamboo chips, and was 10 or 12 feet in width. He paid for it an anna a month as rent. Witness began to keep the Society's books from January 1864 and had made entries every month of the ground rent of an anna received from the fakir. Entries of payments up to 1873 were shown in the books. Witness was in the Society's employ from 1862 to June 1871. No alterations had been made in the shed when witness left. Witness kept the cash at the gardens under Dr. Birdwood's directions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine—I superintended the gardeners. The Society came from Sewree to the Victoria Gardens in April 1862, when the fakir was there. He had been there, I cannot say for what length of time. It was Dr. Birdwood's business to demand rent from the fakir. He told me to take only an anna, as the fakir was a poor man. Dr. Birdwood told him to pull down his hut and go, when he begged to be allowed to remain. He said to Dr. Birdwood "If you wish I'll pay any rent you demand." The negotiations took place between Dr. Birdwood and the fakir on two or three occasions when I was present. The fakir was at first unwilling to pay, but agreed on Dr. Birdwood threatening to pull down the hut. He said he had been there a great many years. At first nobody used to visit the fakir; but six months or a year after April 1862 people used to come. A road had then been made. The fakir was not told he could occupy the ground as long as he chose. He was to pay an anna's rent for the ground covered by the tomb and the shed. It was an old tomb. He was not told he could erect any buildings there. On the occasions when Dr. Birdwood spoke to the fakir, I was the only other person present. No other person was present. One Eshwantrao succeeded me. No mosque or reservoir was built before I left the gardens in June 1871. I have been to the gardens lately at the request of the present Superintendent, Mr. McEwen. I have not yet seen the mosque or the reservoir. I have not seen any alterations made since I left. Dr. Birdwood left for Europe in 1868 and was succeeded by Dr. Gray. I retired in 1871 on a pension of Rs. 40 a month, and have since 1873 opened a shop for the sale of English flower and vegetable seeds. The shop is situated opposite the Victoria Gardens. There were not two tombs. Eshwuntrao is dead.

Re-examined by Mr. Mayhew—When Dr. Birdwood took charge of the gardens, there was only one road through the ground. The fakir was a poor man and alone.

To the Court—The roads were made in the second or third year. The grounds were cleared the first year. The fakir held fairs on the ground occupied by him. The first fair held was three years after we took the gardens in charge.

Nanabhai Dadajee, a plan maker and contractor and maistree, was employed by Dr. Birdwood at the Victoria Gardens two or three years in making roads and flower beds. The work commenced in 1862. A fakir lived in a shed under a banian tree in the gardens. He was alone at first; and afterwards another man was with him. Dr. Birdwood told witness to pull down the fakir's hut. When he went to pull down the hut, the fakir made some representations and witness took him to Dr. Birdwood. Witness said to the doctor—"The fakir is a poor man; he does not obstruct us in any way; and he might be allowed to remain." Dr. Birdwood said "the hut should be pulled down, or it would obstruct us hereafter." The doctor said he would give an answer in a day or two. A meeting of the committee was held, at which Dr. Bhau Dajee and others were present; and Dr. Birdwood told witness after the meeting that, if the fakir agreed to pay an anna as rent per month, he might be allowed to remain. The next morning as Dr. Birdwood was going about the gardens, witness took the fakir to him; and the fakir agreed to pay the rent. Witness did not remember when his employment at the gardens terminated.

Cross examined by Mr. Jardine.—I would not recognise the disciple who joined the fakir at the gardens. There was a tomb on the fakir's ground. The shed occupied by him was an old shed. He was not a very old man. The well near the shed was used by the people who used to grow vegetables in the gardens. Bhasker Ramchunder was present at the conversations between Dr. Birdwood and the fakir. We four persons were present. Bhasker took a principal part in interpreting. The fakir was not told that he might remain there as long as he pleased if he paid an anna's rent. I have not seen the mosque. I have not been on the ground for the last nine years.

To the Court.—I got Dr. Birdwood's order to pull down the hut; and when the fakir begged of me not to pull it down, I took him to Dr. Birdwood. After the meeting of the Committee, Dr. Birdwood simply told us to charge rent. When Dr. Birdwood was walking in the garden, I communicated to him that the fakir offered to pay an anna's rent; and Dr. Birdwood consented.

Jowba Pandoo, head gardener at the Victoria Gardens, had been in employment there 16 or 17 years. He knew the old banian tree in the gardens, in a shed under which an old fakir was living. Another man, who used to beg with the fakir, used also to live there. The shed covered about 10 or 15 feet in each direction. The fakir lived there until his death last year. The other man also died. One shed was in the same condition as before. The mosque was built about five years ago in the time of Dr. Gray, who succeeded Dr. Birdwood in the charge of the gardens. Witness was still employed at the gardens. Since the death of the fakir a year ago, all new people have occupied the ground which witness saw every day. He was in charge of the whole gardens. A wall at present encloses the fakir's ground. There are some plants and trees therein. Two of the mango trees were planted by the witness, and they produced fruit, which was gathered by him—not by the fakir. Witness pruned and watered the trees. The fakir did nothing for the trees until the wall was erected four years ago. When Mr. McEwen came to the gardens, he received orders to build the wall.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine—The two fakirs lived in the shed since the gardens were removed from Siwri to the present site. There is one tomb which is worshipped; and one other tomb by the side of it. It has nothing over it. The other has a wooden canopy over it. There was a small canopy over it when I went there. I don't know how long the fakir had been on the ground before we went there. Dr. Gray lived in the gardens, but was away when they commenced to build the mosque. When he returned, he gave a notice to stop the work which extended over a month. The reservoir was built gradually after the mosque. Dr. Gray was there and knew about the reservoir being built. At first a large pit was dug, and afterwards masonry work was done. A fountain was erected in the middle of the reservoir, but it did not play. Mr. McEwen superintended the building of the boundary wall. A great many people used to come to the fakir and to worship at the tomb. A great many people come now. I planted the mango trees 12 or 13 years ago. For the last four years, since the building of the wall, the fakir looked to the trees. They had been bearing fruit for the last three years, and I gathered the fruit last year. I did not do so the year before last. I don't know of any complaint made about my gathering the fruit. Jugonnath Sunkersett and Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy were on the garden committee.

Re-examined by Mr. Mayhew—The tomb has been there since the time I went there. A "durgah" is a tomb.

Mr. Robert McEwen—I am the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, of which I took charge in June 1875. Slight additions have been made to the huts or small chawls there since I took charge. This is a correct plan of the state of the premises when I took charge. There is only one tomb so far as I know. The other, a larger one, is not a tomb.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine—So far as I know, no rent has been paid since I took charge. Rent would be paid to me or the Municipal Commissioner. I heard of an agreement being drawn up for the payment of a rupee a year as rent. No rent was ever paid to me. About the time I took charge, there was a proposal that the fakir should build a wall according to a plan made in the Municipal Office. It was made in the office as a matter of favour. The wall now standing was built before I took charge. Along the west and south sides the wall is completed. On the east side is the boundary wall of the next property, parallel to the proposed wall. The wall that has been built shuts out from the garden the durgah, the mosque, and the reservoir. The reason why the wall was not completed was that Pestonjee, the owner of adjoining property, objected to sell or asked too much for his land. I only heard so. I believe the arrangement was that, if a separate entrance could be got, the fakir would have been allowed to continue. The musjid and the reservoir and the wall would, I think, cost about Rs. 1,500 to build. The musjid is a very small one—without exception the smallest musjid in Bombay. The difficulty with Pestonjee arose about the time I took charge. I heard that he was unwilling to part with his land except at a high price. The former owner died, and another attempt was made with the new owner. My impression was that the fakir had no right to be in the gardens. I did nothing with him, because I had no instructions. I would have liked to remove him. Many people came there which was objectionable, and they used to cook. They used sometimes to come out of the boundary wall. I do not know that a portion of the wall was left unfinished at the suggestion of Mr. Pedder and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who thought that there was no necessity for the expenditure. I received a complaint about the plucking of the mangoes on the fakir's ground, but it was more on account of the durgah being desecrated. We let the mangoes to a contractor; and on learning this year that they were not plucked last season, I gave orders at once for their being plucked.

Re-examined by Mr. Mayhew—I made this report containing objections to the Mahomedans continuing on the fakir's ground. It is dated 22nd July, 1878, and the statements made therein are quite true. The mosque compound, at the time I wrote the report, had become a nuisance—a state of immorality instead of piety. There were nautch parties there occasionally.

To Mr. Jardine—I had strong objections to the Mahomedans continuing there as soon as I went and observed what was taking place.

To the Court—I ordered the people away when I saw them cooking in places beyond the boundary.

Mr. Mayhew put in the notices served upon the defendants to vacate the premises, and the plaintiffs' case closed here.

Mr. Jardine, for the defendants, said the plaintiffs were under the disadvantage of not having Dr. Birdwood in court; and it was a pity they had not some one present to give more satisfactory evidence as to the arrangement made with the fakir. Some member of the committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society might have been called, or a minute of their proceedings might have been produced. Instead of that, two ignorant men were called, who gave vague and contradictory evidence of what occurred 15 or 16 years ago; and the court must receive such evidence with considerable distrust. The learned counsel reiterated some of the points he had already urged upon the attention of the court. The trifling payment of an anna a month did not make the fakir a tenant-at-will. He naturally believed that he was allowed to continue upon the ground at his pleasure and erect buildings thereon. The witnesses for the defendants must be assumed to know what they would depose to, or they must be assumed to be perjured witnesses, and when his Honor had heard the evidence, the matter would not be carried further than that an anna per month was paid as quit rent. The mosque and the reservoir were built without any remonstrance, with the full cognizance of the municipal authorities and of the Government. The conveyance was made by Government with the full knowledge that the fakir's buildings were upon the ground; and yet they were not conveyed to the Corporation. For a period of five years, the Municipality had done nothing adverse to the rights of the fakir. In a legal point, it mattered not if the place was latterly, as Mr. McEwen had alleged, a nuisance; and Mr. Jardine regretted that such a plea had been introduced. Mr. McEwen's evidence strengthened the defendants' case. The municipal authorities had desired for many years to sweep away the fakir's place, but they could not, because they had not the right to do it. Their conduct was the natural sequence to the conduct of the Agri-Horticultural Society. It was late in the day for them to turn round and say "you are a mere tenant-at-will, and we will take possession of the fruits of your labour." It was well said that "a Corporation had neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be damned;" and the remark was not inapplicable to this case. The conduct of the present plaintiffs estopped them from taking any action. What could be a greater acquiescence on their part than requiring the defendants to build a wall round the fakir's ground? Equity would restrain them from getting more than a lease for the payment of an anna per month as rent.

Evidence was about to be called for the defendants, when The Judge remarked that he might say in order to save time that, considering the limited jurisdiction of the court, and Mr. McEwen's statement that the property in dispute was worth at least Rs. 1,500, the case was placed out of the jurisdiction. Section 91 referred to cases in which there was no dispute about tenancy. Here the question turned upon the frail memory of two men who were called for the plaintiffs. There was no evidence to show why the payment of rent had ceased. Subsequently to the payment of rent, a large sum of money was spent by the fakir openly, not secretly, on the mosque and the reservoir; and Mr. McEwen said the Municipality were from the first desirous to turn the defendants out. His Honor was now asked to infer that all that the Municipality had done was nothing. To bring the case within section 91, the court had before it the vague evidence of two men. Against that, the court had in evidence that money was spent upon the buildings; that no attempt was made to turn out the defendants; but that, on the contrary, negotiations had been going on to continue the defendants on the premises. Could his Honor be asked to turn the defendants out of property the value of which exceeded the limit of the court's jurisdiction? His Honor did not think it was a case which he ought to dispose of.

Mr. Mayhew said the court had overshot the mark in supposing that the Corporation had made no effort to get the rent. From the time the encroachments assumed a substantial form, rent was paid for three years and stopped during the progress of the negotiations only.

The Judge said he would hear the evidence for the defendants.

Mr. Mayhew said his intention was to secure that object. The case was adjourned until Saturday next.

MR. H. W. S., MELBORNE.—My dear friend,—You tell me that I must be very happy in getting rid of those headaches to which I was like you so frequently subject. Make use, as I did, of *Grimault's Guarana* and you shall wonder at its marvellous results.—JOHN SMITH [Liverpool].

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES' ATHLETIC SPORTS.

SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

Entrance fee 8 Annas for each event, except Soldiers' Races, which are free. Entries will close on the 15th August.

ORDER OF EVENTS.

1. Long Jump.
2. 100 Yards Race.
3. Putting the Shot.
4. Race for Native Soldiers.
5. ½ Mile Race.
6. High Jump.
7. 1 Mile Walking Race, in full Marching Order.
8. 120 Yards Hurdle Race.
9. 200 Yards for European Soldiers and Sailors in H. M.'s Service.
10. ¼ Mile Race.
11. Three-legged Race.
12. 200 Yards Handicap Race.
13. Sack Race.
14. Tug of War for Companies.
15. 150 Yards Consolation Race.

Handsome prizes will be given for each event. These will include Prizes presented by the Ladies of Bombay and one by His Excellency the Governor.

Nos. 8, 10, 13, and 14 are open to Volunteers of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Corps.

F. STOKES, Capt. and Adjt., } Honorary
W. M. TENNENT, Capt., } Secretaries.
D. S. KEMP, Capt, Honorary Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. Ferdinand Fischer, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of laying before them the accounts showing the manner in which the winding-up of the said company had been conducted, and the property of the said company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that might be given by the continuing liquidator, to approve of the said account, and to pass a resolution requesting the said Mr. Ferdinand Fischer, as sole continuing liquidator of the said company, to take all such steps as may be necessary for effecting the final dissolution of the company.

With much difficulty a quorum was formed to proceed with the meeting for the purpose intended. The accounts of the liquidator were presented but were not passed, owing to a difficulty arising from some goods, consisting of twenty-five cases of champagne and brandy, alleged to be the property of the society, lying in the bonded warehouse, and for which no documents could be found for the recovery of the said goods. Consequently, a resolution was proposed by Mr. Bodger, and seconded by Mr. Kemp, that Mr. Fischer was to communicate with the Commissioner of Customs in a legal manner and obtain delivery of the said goods, and dispose of the same for the benefit of the society, and to place the result of his communication at the next meeting, which was resolved to be held at 4 p.m. on Monday next, the 18th instant. A feeling existed on the part of those present that the failure of the society was due to the reckless mismanagement of the first directors, and that every endeavour was made by the second batch of directors to recover the society but without success.

KABUL NEWS LETTER.

THE Lahore paper publishes the following an epitomized translation of a Persian letter from a Kabul correspondent:—

KABUL, August 1.

I have heard that an Afghan Sirdar in the Maimene district has instigated the inhabitants to revolt, and put the Governor to death. Three of the Amir's regiments are said to have suffered severely. It is reported that General Gholam Hyder Khan has sent a force of cavalry and infantry from Balkh to Maimene.

The Amir has appointed his father-in-law, Yaya Khan, to the Governorship of Kabul.

Sirdar Mahomed Ali Khan, son of the late Sirdar Pir Mahomed Khan, and his wife, Fatma Jan (daughter of the late Amir Dost Mahomed) have died of cholera.

Amir Yakoob Khan is reported to have disbanded two of the Kandahari regiments. It is also said that the remaining Khandahari regiments are to be marched to Herat, and the Herat regiments shifted to Khandahar.

Mustapha, Habeeboollah is engaged in examining the treasury accounts of the officers in the late Amir Shere Ali's service. He enjoys the Amir's full confidence.

Twenty-one guns were fired in honour of the Envoy as he entered the Bala Hissar. For two days the Amir was making repeated visits to the English Envoy.

Notwithstanding the general satisfaction with the treaty there are many violent Mahomedans in Kabul who would excite sedition if they had the opportunity. The Indian Government and its Envoy ought to be on the alert against accidents.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For the week ending August 6.

Benares, 5th August.—Rainfall of week: Benares thirteen and Gangapur nine tenths. Prospects continue good.

Allahabad, 5th August.—Average rainfall of week eight tenths; none in Karchana and Handia. Prospects continue favourable.

Jhansi, 7th August.—Fifty-five tenths rain during week. Prospects good.

Agra, 5th August.—Average rain during week fourteen tenths. Prospects excellent.

Meerut, 6th August.—Meerut forty-three, Baghpat seventy-nine, Ghaziabad fifty-nine tenths, other places less.

Bareilly, 6th August.—Excessive rain in end of week. Rivers much flooded. Agricultural operations suspended.

Kumaun, 4th August.—Break up to 2nd, since then continuous rain.

Lucknow, 6th August.—Rainfall fourteen tenths.

Sitapur, 6th August.—Twenty-eight tenths rain.

Fyzabad, 6th August.—Nine tenths rain in week. Wind greater and strong during Tuesday and Wednesday.

Partabgarh, 4th August.—Twenty-one tenths at Sudder, six at Kunda, and thirty-four at Patti. There was another break of four days. Kharif sowings nearly finished. Weeding going on. Jarhan is being transplanted.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER CASE AT JACOBABAD.

THE following account of a murder case pending at the Shikarpur Sessions appears in a Jacobabad correspondent's letter published in a Kurrachee paper:—

The party implicated is a noted burglar by name Khwajabux, who was, not long since, convicted of cheating and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Bolton, 1st Class Magistrate, Frontier Division. From what I can gather of the affair I believe the accused enticed a stupid Jutt to deliver up to him all the silver ornaments he possessed, assuring him that he had the magic wand of Midas, and could convert anything into gold, much more silver. A belief in Alchemy, I need not perhaps inform you, is deeply rooted in the ignorant, unsophisticated rustics in Sind. The Jutt was easily entrapped by the wily Khwajabux, and like Alnaschar of the Arabian Nights, he began counting his chickens before they were hatched. Brimful of the most blissful expectations, the Jutt gave the silver articles to Khwajabux for the purpose of being turned into gold. On the appointed day when the magical transmutation was to take place, the two individuals met at a certain spot on the bank of the Nurwah Canal, but for fear of detection the Jutt was prevailed upon to come to some more eligible spot, more favoured by the Geni who presides over Alchemy. The spot selected was in the very thick of a jungle and there every facility was afforded for committing the murder with impunity. Of course the relatives of the deceased complained when he was missed, and the puggies, after a tiresome search, discovered the spot and, under a bush, some dried blood and a couple of leaden bullets. After a further search the police came upon a well, and on dragging it found a human leg. Not many days after this, a man, a resident of the vilage of Kutta, came forward and made an important statement before the Magistrate. He said that one night, between the hours of 10 and 11, he was returning from Kutta, where he had been commissioned to purchase camels for certain Pathan traders, and as the night was dark he took the footpath along the bank of the Nurwah canal. He had not come over 6 miles when he heard the report of a gun not far off. He left the path and went through thick jungle in the direction whence the report came, and he observed at about the distance of 100 yards a bright light. On coming near the spot he saw 3 men, masked, and the accused Khwajabux, whom he recognized. One of these men was sitting on the chest of the *Jutt*, while the other had hold of his legs. That these men were hacking the *Jutt*, with hatchets and knives, and that he distinctly saw the *Jutt* laying in a pool of blood. Furthermore, that he showed himself, came forward, and asked who they where, whereupon they left the body moving in the blood, as it was not quite lifeless, and came after him, but that he managed to elude them and hide himself, and finally he escaped to Jacobabad. A day or so after this he took employment, and proceeded to Dadur, having only just returned; of course, the Magistrate before whom this declaration was made, sent the police with the man to point out the spot where the deed as he alleged had been committed; he pointed out the spot, which was the identical one on which the bullets and blood were found. The case has been committed to the Court of Sessions of Shikarpur.

POLO AT LUCKNOW.—At the Lucknow Polo Match, Allahabad *versus* Lucknow, the Allahbad side consisted of Spankie, Rivett, Sealy, Hall, Russell; the Lucknow side, Maunsell, Doyne, Macdongall, Bushman, Knox; Allahabad scored six goals to Lucknow nothing.

THE AVA-BRENHILDA COLLISION.—The trial of the second mate of the Ava terminated on Friday, and the Court took time to consider its judgment. Mr. Justice Wilson was unable to state on what day he would give judgment. The trial of Captain Schurr was next proceeded with, the charge against him being that on seeing the bright light of the steamer, and heaving to, he ought not to have put his vessel on her course again until the steamer passed him. The second mate, an able seaman, the carpenter, and the steward, of the ship were examined, after which the Court adjourned.—*Englishman.*

SERIOUS DAMAGE BY RAIN AT SIMLA.—The *Delhi Gazette* we heard from Simla that they have had four days of almost incessant rain. There was a steady downpour, morning, noon and night, with hardly any intermission, during that time. Scarcely a road is without its landslip, particularly the Viceroy's carriage road, the pride of the local Municipality and a model of Municipal engineering. The bridge spanning a wide chasm below the Combermere Bridge, has given way and has obstructed the thoroughfare in that direction; much to the inconvenience of that portion of the public, who pass that way to their respective offices and abodes. The damage hitherto done by the rain, with perhaps more in store, will form a material drain on the Municipal coffers, and tax the energies and more than tax the ingenuity, of the Municipal Commissioners.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT CALCUTTA.—A Mahomedan couple resided in the vicinity of Elliott Road, who, on account of their disparity in age, and the jealous disposition of the husband, frequently had quarrels and bickerings. The wife took service in the house of a pleader of the High Court, by name Mahomed Yusuf, and was the means of the support of her husband, who is in his dotage. She daily brought meals to him, but afterwards returned to her master's house, where she was a night and day servant. The old man did not approve of this kind of service, and frequently insisted upon her throwing it up, but she refused to do so. Being naturally of a jealous disposition, this led him to conjecture many things, and above all that she must be on terms of intimacy with one of her fellow-servants. On Wednesday last, when she had brought him his meal, he persuaded her to remain at home that night, and at three o'clock next morning, whilst she was fast asleep, he took a table-knife, and tried to cut her throat with it. She awoke, raised an alarm, forced herself away, and afterwards gave him into custody.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

A PAINFUL sight was witnessed on Monday (July 7th) within the city walls. A respectably-dressed woman of middle-age, who comes from Kiating, an adjacent city, was led through the streets, wearing the heavy wooden collar round her neck, and having a small flag stuck in each ear. A gong was sounded in front of her, and one of the men by whom she was being guarded constantly called out, "Here is the swindler! here is the swindler!" Whatever may be thought of this punishment, which was probably but a small portion of what she was to endure, there can be no doubt that her offence was most unmitigated swindling. She is said to have plied the avocation of a sorceress. Particularly was she skilful in curing fever and ague by charms and incantations. Having established her reputation for magic, she gave out that if dollars were planted by her clients under certain conditions they would multiply from ten to cent per cent, according to the greater or less luck of the person who should entrust her with dollars for planting. She was able to name persons who declared that their money had, by being buried by her, multiplied enormously. Under these circumstances, she was entrusted with sixty dollars by a neighbour to take home; she promised a crop of six hundred within a month. A detective, who threatened to bring her before the Magistrate, was pacified by being told that six of his dollars, if planted a month, would yield six hundred. Great was the speculation that prevailed touching the result, and many were those who doubted the lady's power, but when the detective was asked to come and dig for his six dollars, he found six hundred, as did the other adventurer who planted sixty, great was the confidence now reposed in her. One woman mortaged her house to procure money to plant in the house of the sorceress. A rich shopkeeper at Hongkew made a large deposit; two doctors each brought a couple of thousand taels in silver—all feeling confident of reaping and abundant harvest. The thing was so simple and safe! The dollars and sycee were where no robber could gain access, and if the house were to take fire the money would be found beneath the ashes. It was not like lending money on interest, where it might be lost through the uncertainties of commerce. The dame's only trouble was in resisting the importunities of would-be investors. The thing took only too well. She could not find sufficient room for planting under her roof, and from sheer success she had to retire from her roaring business. Unluckily she had not retired far enough. When an impatient planter came to her house and dug for his money he found nothing either of his own planting or that of others. When brought before the Magistrate she affected stupidity, and answered "Yes" to every question put to her. Policemen have been sent to Kiating to find out if she had conveyed any of the missing money to her home. The policemen may be lucky enough to recover some of it, but their native modesty will restrain them from reporting their success; at any rate, no one supposes that the "money planters" will recover a tael or dollar of their subterranean investments.—*Celestial Empire.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

EN ROUTE TO ULUNDI.

(*From "Standard's" Special Correspondent with General Wood's Column.*)

MATYAMHLOPI CAMP, June 5.

IN my last I briefly told the sad story of the finding of the body of the unfortunate Prince Imperial. Resuming what may be called a diary of the events occurring in connection with this column, for they promise to be sufficiently interesting to be worthy of daily record, it may be stated that on the following day we shifted camp just to the other bank of the Ilyotyozi river. It was only a very short trek, little above a mile; but the task of crossing a stream involves cutting inclines through the steep banks on either side, and no small amount of labour for the oxen; and as many of our long string of nearly three hundred waggons would have stuck hopelessly but for the aid of strong fatigue parties of infantry, most of us felt that we had done a fair day's work, albeit the progress made in the direction of our object was not great. The only other incident of the day was the burial of the two troopers of Bettington's Horse who fell in the same miserable surprise as the Prince. The bodies, roughly shrouded in sacking, were committed to a grave dug close to the spot where the Prince's body was found, the Chaplain General for South Africa, the Rev. Mr. Coar, riding over from our camp to read the Funeral Service. Yesterday morning we moved camp again, "trekking" only about three miles, but effecting the passage of the Mangwiri river, which, though but another affluent of the White Umvoloci, must be a considerable stream in the wet season. Making "drifts" through the steep banks was a somewhat formidable undertaking, but we have now so respectable a force of Royal Engineers, to say nothing of their native assistants, that no delay is likely to take place from any obstacles with which they can grapple.

We started before daybreak, and as moving camp is very slow and monotonous work, I thought I would ride ahead and see whether there was anything more stirring going on. The advance was along a valley about a mile and a half wide, or rather a succession of elevations, bounded on either side by hills. A native kraal stood about half a mile from the river bank, and I took this in my way. A few irregular Cavalry, both white men and Basutos, were already in possession and clustered round the dog-hole by which Kaffirs obtain access to their dwellings, the natives keeping up a conversation with some one inside. I found the object of attraction was a wretched old woman, who, with a miserable almost wholly-starved cat, was the sole tenant. She had been deserted by her people, according to their usual style of treating the old, as not being worth saving from the slaughter which they are taught to believe is the certain consequence of falling into our hands. She seemed far advanced on the road to death from starvation, for the "mealies" had been gathered from the gardens, and there was nothing edible that I saw but a few heads of millet or Kaffir corn, which is only used, I believe, for beer making. It became necessary to use the wood of which the huts are made for fuel, and her shelter being thus pulled down about her ears, she was brought into camp in a mock procession on a cowskin shield. I do not know how it is intended to dispose of her, but she could not be left to perish miserably, though very much out of place with a moving column. From the craal I went on with a troop of Natal Native Cavalry along the valley, and we were soon joined by a squadron of Raff's Horse, with whom was Colonel Buller, bent on effecting a survey of the road. We shall have to travel further than he had been able to do in his last and most advanced reconnaissance. I found all the hill tops on either side crowned by Basuto and Frontier Light Horse vedettes, so judiciously posted that no force of the enemy could by possibility have advanced from any direction without such early detection as to give us ample time to make suitable preparations for its reception. Some miles in advance the valley was barred by a troop each of Basutos and Frontier Light Horse. The officer in command of the former reported that a considerable body of Zulus had been seen by his vedettes, the numbers being estimated at nearly a thousand. After this we went on—that is, a troop each of Cochrane's Basutos and Raff's Horse—quite in spirits at the prospect of a brush with the Zulus at last.

About six or seven miles from the Mangwini the valley is blocked, as it were, by a hill above one thousand feet high and a mile in length, running transversely with a stone-topped spur stretching out at right angles and sinking by a broad gentle slope to meet the minor swells of ground forming the valley itself. To the right of this hill, called the Matyamblopi, and under which our camp is now pitched, is the road we are going, but it was to the left, in a broad valley with three parallel table-topped mountains forming its further side, that the Zulus had been seen. Five or six mounted men were seen on the spur amongst the stones which crowned its crest and duly reported by the Basutos, some of whom gave chase and then went right over the Matyamblopi itself. Colonel Buller turned the right shoulder of the hill, finding a couple of deep dongas that will give work for the Engineers before they become practicable for waggons. Having disposed of the topographical portion of his mission, Colonel Buller judiciously determined to see for himself what foundation there was for the story about the strong force of the enemy in the valley on the other flank of Matyamhlopi. We therefore went round the back of the hill, crossing one or two more dongas, and came out on the left flank, on an outlying spur in that direction. The valley below was from one and a-half to two miles wide, cut up by a donga and a river bed in which a small stream of water was still running. There were a couple of kraals on the near side of the river, while beyond it, not far from the base of a thorn-mottled mountain called the Ezunganyan, three large kraals, evidently the location of a chief of some importance, were distinctly in view. At one of the nearest kraals there was a group of mounted Zulus, from whom a couple of scouts were advancing apparently with the intention of ascending the elevation where we were to see what had become of us. A few Basutos went a few hundred yards lower down the slope, and a shot from one of them drew the attention of the scouts to our proximity. They were evidently not anxious for a closer acquaintance, for they went back at a canter, and their comrades followed their example.

On reaching the kraals under the Ezunganyan, the Zulus began to pour out pretty thickly, and over a hundred were speedily drawn up in line like a company of regulars. There were plenty more behind, and we retired the way we came, losing no time, as it was quite possible that an attempt would be made to cut us off. On reaching the descending spur in front of Matyamhlopi we found a considerable swarm of skirmishers extended with two companies in support, whilst another wing of skirmishers were in the valley, with two or three scouts apparently some hundreds of yards in front. The *gros* of our little force had pushed on towards camp under a rise of the ground where they were not visible to the Zulus, there being only Colonel Buller, Captain Cochrane, with a few of his mounted natives, and myself forming the reconnoitring party. Directly we came into sight the few scouts advanced in the valley turned, and made for the main body. They were not more than five hundred yards from us, and I and Captain Cochrane who carried Martini-Swinburne carbines dismounted to try a few shots. My gallant comrade got off a shot which quickened the pace of the retiring Zulus immensely, but to my intense disgust, after carefully covering one of the fugitives, I got a miss-fire, followed by two others in succession. Colonel Buller subsequently opened one of the catridges, and found the powder caked into a still damp mass. I had unfortunately got a packet of ammunition which must by some accident have fallen into water, and, though apparently good was utterly useless. I am told that the Martini-Henry ammunition is far more susceptible of injury from accidents of this kind, and even from ordinary exposure, than the Snider cartridges, and that in the Zlobane mountain affair there were a large number of miss-fires when a man's life often depended on the success of his shot, and when throwing out the defective cartridge supplied the enemy with an ounce of lead to be used against ourselves. Bearing this in mind, I pocketed my failures, thus taking care that the bullets did not come into the possession of any natives. The defect I have mentioned is not creditable to those who are responsible for the service ammunition, and it is peculiarly unfortunate for this part of the world, where all cartridges are carried in bandoleers. This system seems to me to offer many advantages over pouches, for a cartridge is always where it is most handy to take. When the bandoleer is properly made the cartridges never shake out even on horseback, and the weight is so distributed that fifty rounds may be carried without inconvenience. The 80th, which has now had some colonial experience, has adopted the bandoleer and discarded their pouches, which, if the man forget to button them, allow the cartridges to drop out, especially if they begin to double.

Returning, however, to our skirmish, I was out of it, for not suspecting the cartridges, and thinking the striker of the rifle defective, I did not try to fire any more; but Cochrane fired away with good aim, causing two or three of the Zulus to duck as the bullets whizzed by in close proximity. Thinking they meant coming on, Colonel Buller determined to ride back to camp for reinforcements, and try to cut

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off some of them. He directed us, therefore, to fall back slowly with the troop of Raff's men and Cochrane's natives in order to lead them on. We obeyed this order, retiring in very leisurely style about eight hundred yards from the most advanced Zulus, a shot being occasionally fired, which, if it did no execution, at any rate drew a considerable reply from the enemy, and caused them to waste ammunition. A few farranging bullets, flying with great velocity, passed not very wide, showing that the party had some of the captured Martini-Henry rifles in their possession, and were not making bad use of them. While we were retreating in this fashion, we saw two long black lines moving in our direction across the valley from the hills and kraals, which our glasses speedily resolved into bodies of Zulus. They struck me as being exactly like fairly strong battalions of infantry moving in column of route by fours. They advanced steadily while we had them in view; one of them disappearing gradually as they crossed a deep spruit bed or donga, and got beneath an intervening swell of ground. The nearer body of skirmishers and supports still kept moving in our direction; but presently I saw the supports on the hill, which were deployed as companies in line, take ground to their right in as perfect order as well-drilled British Infantry, and begin to retire down the side of the hill in the direction of the kraals. At the same time the skirmishers were recalled, and they in like style closed on the inner flank of their line and followed the example of the supports. Some of the skirmishers in the valley stil continued the pursuit after we had got fairly between the hills on our road back to camp, but they stopped on the first rise of ground, and we exchanged a few parting shots at nine hundred yards. It was then getting late in the afternoon, and feeling sure we should see no more of them I cantered campwards. When about three miles from home I met Colonel Buller bringing out three fresh squadrons. I reported the state of affairs, which being confirmed a few minutes later by Commandant Raff, all idea of taking further action for that night was given up.

Colonel Buller's return for reinforcements, and a message he had previously sent, reporting the Zulus we had seen at the kraals, caused no small stir in the camp. It was properly assumed by the General that an attack was not improbable, and all hands went to work to drive in cattle and horses, and to entrench the camp. So well and vigorously did they work that when I got in, half an hour before sunset, everything was in splendid order, and one can only regret that the impi which is now clearly in the hills, seven miles ahead of us, did not muster heart of grace and come and make an attempt to "eat us up." If it had, I think we could have given them a much more severe lesson than they got at Kambula, for the ground would have allowed cavalry to work well, and the camp of the other brigades was only five or six miles in rear. I found that Lord Chelmsford with an escort of a squadron of the Lancers was in camp, and very opportunely, for during the afternoon Lieutenant Henderson, with a party of the Natal Native Cavalry, being on outpost duty, saw a small party of Zulus approaching, who made signs that they wished to communicate. He speaks Zulu himself, and he found that they professed to be envoys from Cetywayo to General Wood. They were therefore escorted at once into camp, where their arrival caused quite a sensation. Some who had seen them, and who are acquainted with the Zulus, were very sceptical as to their *bona fides*, suspecting them of being pettychiefs of Sirayo's, the potentate of the district in which we now are. General Wood, however, has no doubt of their being deputed to him by the Zulu King; but so far as I can learn, their instructions are not of a nature likely to lead to any very satisfactory result. They seem to be seekers for information, and want to know first why we are invading their country, and next, what General Wood's terms are. The Ambassadors struck me as being rather cunning than *distingue* looking savages, and I was not favourably impressed by them. They rejoice in the names of Almgenela, Almbokojana, and Shebela, and I am informed that they did not look particularly happy when told by General Wood that if either column were attacked while they were in camp, they would be promptly hanged as spies. They were taken the same evening over to the head-quarters camp, and there have been since sundry councils to decide on the answer to be sent by them.

This morning *reveille* was sounded again at 4-30 a.m., and preparations were made for shifting from Mangwini river, about six to seven miles in advance to the spot whence I date this letter, which is about as far to the west of the Matyamhlopi Hill as the Ezunganyan is to the east. The Natal Native Cavalry, as usual, were chosen as the best eyes and ears of the force, and they went on, dropping a few men here and there to mount the hills to the east, and sending an officer's party off at a canter straight to the front, to scour the country miles in advance. I left with a flanking party of four, who were ordered to turn and search a kraal on our left. The Kaffirs, with a sort of instinct that there was no danger, rode right among the huts and began to search, only finding a sharp, cunning-looking old woman who had been left behind. She came out in a state of considerable trepidation, but, finding no hostile demonstration made against her, soon recovered her equanimity. She then squatted on her heels, and brushing up her grey wool with her hands, replied to the queries of the Basutos. None of them spoke English, but I inferred from the old woman's frequently mentioning "Ketob-wy," and her expressive pantomime, that her people had gone to swell a force which Cetywayo is now mustering at Ulundi, and this turned out to be the substance of the report which the Basutos brought in. I then rejoined the main body, which was now reinforced by two troops of the Frontier Light Horse, two troops of Baker's Horse, and Macdonald's troop of Natal Light Horse, Colonel Buller being in command. We rode up the slope where the skirmishers had made such a gallant show the night before, and across the eastern flank of the Matyamhlopi Hill, crossing some rough ground, and one deep donga. Ondescending into the valley we saw by the kraals under the Ezunganyan two companies of Zulus drawn up in the coolest possible fashion. I believe it was Colonel Buller's intention to make a reconnaissance along the valley to see whether a waggon road could be made better by the east than the west side of the hill, and that, before beating up the Zulu quarters, he intended to await the arrival of the regular Cavalry, who were coming up behind. The sight of the enemy, however, was too much for his philosophy, and he "went for them" straight as an arrow. It was a canter of over a mile, and there was a river bed and a dry donga to cross, but we soon got over the ground, the prospect of a scrimmage being an agreeable change after the monotonous waiting and trekking of the past weeks. The Ezunganyan is a table-topped hill, rising 800 or 1,000 feet from the valley, so nearly precipitous that a well-defined talus had formed along its base, which is about 1,000 yards in length. This talus, or slope, which is about 300 yards wide, is dotted with thorn trees affording splendid cover for skirmishers, without in any great degree impending their movement. Out in the open, about 400 yards from the edge of the thorns, were three good-sized kraals containing the large huts which indicate the dwelling of a chief. Colonel Buller's idea was that by burning these kraals we might so aggravate the Zulus that they would follow us out into the open as we retired, and give us a fair chance of thrashing them. He told off a certain number of his men, therefore, to search and burn the kraals, while, anticipating that the enemy would take cover as we approached, the rest were to rush to the edge of the bush and engage the enemy until the conflagration was ensured. His instructions were given to the officer in command of each troop as we were cantering over the valley, and they were carried out in very capital style. I was on the right, a little beyond the nearest kraal, but I saw as I skimmed by four fine waggons standing by the largest hut, evidently this chief's share of the spoil of Isandula. I saw also each kraal surrounded by the ring of men told off for its destruction, who were jumping off their horses and rushing into the huts. The Zulus, as anticipated, had bolted for the thorns before we got in line with the kraals, and we had not well passed them before bullets in great variety began their unpleasant music about our ears. I could tell by the hoarse tone of some that they were of irregular shape and were nearly spent at that short range; but there was the short, sharp "whizz," which experience had taught me could only belong to one of our captured Martini-Henrys. Like all untrained men, the Zulus fired high, and I did not feel I was running any very terrible risk in going on with one of the troops of Frontier Light Horse right to the edge of the thorns. The men dismounted rapidly, and, one of each four holding the horses, the rest took cover and opened fire.

Before we had got fairly into swing the order came to retire, and the men with whom I was in line obeyed it with a promptitude that soon left me behind. I emptied my carbine, however, and then essayed to lead out, for the Zulus were beginning to shout nearer. When I turned round I saw all the huts blazing, for the dried grass and sticks of which they are composed burn very rapidly, and I then became aware also that the Zulus had taken advantage of a donga on our right to open a flanking fire. We retired leisurely, and, thanks to the bad shooting of the enemy, with no more serious loss than a few horses hit and two men of Baker's Horse wounded. We crossed the river bed and donga back to the shoulder of the Matyamhlopi, by which time the huts were masses of flame. Here we met General Marshall with the Lancers and a squadron of Dragoons and Shepstone's Horse. There was nothing more to be done in front. Nothing could save the kraals; and it would have cost too many men to drive the Zulus out of the bush for the game to be worth the candle. The Colonel of the Lancers, however, seemed to think it a good opportunity to give his men their *baptême de feu*, and, after some solicitation, he wrung a reluctant assent from the General to let him lead them to the front, with a condition, however, that they were not to go beyond the kraals. Off they went, therefore, in fine style, the Lancers leading, and Dragoons in support. I did not follow, but watched the operation, and can conscientiously say that no Aldershot manœuvre was ever carried out more prettily or more uselessly. If they had gone in and made use of their lassos to draw out the waggons, at any rate as far as the spruit bed, the proceeding would have been intelligible and, to some extent, useful; but, as it was, they went, and came back again, losing a valuable life in the operation, and, I am afraid, giving the enemy the impression that their valour had caused the retreat of two distinct "impis" of white men. They rode on, deploying into line on nearing the burning kraals, and losing their Adjutant, Lieutenant Freeth, who fell shot through the heart by a stray Martini bullet, a sacrifice that would have been almost too clearly purchased at the cost of every one of the two hundred skulking Zulus who were supposed to constitute the number in the bush. Then they dismounted and sent a line of men who might, as it seemed to me, have been more extended with advantage, into the bush. They were under fire from the time of reaching the kraals, and began to reply at the edge of the thorns, when a smart skirmish ensued, the cavalry keeping up a steady fire, which suggested careful aim. It only lasted a few minutes, however, and then they retired, a rear guard amusing the enemy meanwhile. They came back as leisurely and in as good order as they went, throwing out flankers on their left, for the daring Zulus fired on them from the donga, as they had done at us, on retiring. When crossing the spruit bed, too, one troop was left to guard the passage above, and one below the point of crossing, so that none of the savages could shoot at them unawares. The precaution was not altogether needless, for they had not long got back before Buller's men, who were off-saddled a little higher up the stream, were fired into by some of the plucky savages, who had crept down the donga into the spruit bed. That was soon made too warm for them, however, but our men saddled up, and before retiring set fire to two large kraals on our side the river. We had no sooner fairly got out of range than the Zulus crowded down out of the thorns round the ruins of their smouldering huts. Some of Shepstone's men, forming part of General Marshall's command, now opened fire at a heap of stones lower down the valley, which, if tenanted at all, must have been occupied by some of the savages who had skulked down unperceived from the thorns; but I saw no return fire. We waited about for a couple of hours in the vain hope probably that the Zulus amongst the hills close by, where there is known to be a military kraal, might feel inclined to come and attack us; but they made no sign, and there may be some truth in the assertion of the Envoys that they had seen this impi, and warned it not to attack us. The talk in camp now is that a fort and depot is to be constructed under the hill where the fight took place; that Newdigate's brigade is to stop there and cut all the thorns for fuel, while Wood goes back to Conference Hill to escort, with nearly his whole command five hundred waggons, containing a two months' supply for the division, Lord Chelmsford not thinking it safe to go on to Ulundi with a less supply than this.

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